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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. RIGHTS OF CHURCHES AND PARISHES. NO. I.

RIGHTS OF CHURCHES AND PARISHES.

It is the opinion of many, and perhaps it is a well founded opinion, that the storm, which has already so agitated the minds of individuals and particular societies, on the subject of parochial and ecclesiastical rights, will ere long fall upon the whole community. Even the probability of such an event, renders it highly desirable, that the subject should be well understood by people generally, before the violence of passion, and the obliquity of predjudice, shall have formed and fixed their opinions, without clearness of perception, and without the impartial strictness of integrity. It is the business of the flatterer, or of the cunning dissembler, to say that by the people generally the subject is sufficiently well understood. It is very far from being such as accommon understanding can comprehend at a glance: and unless the people generally have read & thought and conversed more on the subject, than numbers in New England, with whom I have been conversed, their ideas respecting it most be either the support of the terreturn of at heat exceedingly defective.

bers in New England, with whom I have been conversant, their ideas respecting it must be eitheir erroneous, or at best exceedingly defective.

I have met with nothing that throws a brighter and a broader light on this dark and difficult subject, than two publications, which have been several months in circulation; I mean the "Result of the Council at Groton," and the "Result of that work by one of apposite sentiments. sult of the Council at Groton," and the "Re-view" of that work by one of opposite sentiments. If those publications could have been generally read and well understood, there would perhaps have been no occasion for any thing further in the columns of the Recorder. It is my desire to recommend them to further and more particular attention, and to present, clearly, forcibly, and intelligibly, to such as may not have an opportu-

intelligibly, to such as a subject for the elucidation of which they were published.

To all who have the time and the opportunity, I would say, by all means read them both: Read the Result; and then read the Review; and again the Result; and then read the Review; and again read the Result; and then compare them togeth-er. To the candid and intelligent mind, the truth will then hardly fail to appear. It will ap-pear, that in this case, contrary to the order in the death of Goliab, the giant has been the mod-est and victorious man and the stripling the est and victorious man, and the stripling, the blusterer. But as boasting and merit seldom go together, it may be consistent and becoming for one who plumes himself with the name of lib-

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go together, it may be consistent and becoming for one who plumes himself with the name of liberality, the' not for one who really possesses it, to cast as a reproach, upon men of the first eminence for learning and abilities, their birth in a sister state, and to apply the term gentlemen, in the way of contempt fothe chiefs of an opposing party. In discussing in a few future numbers, the subject before us, I shall rest nothing on the precedents made, either by the pilgrims of N. England, or their descendants. The precedents of the former are branded as bigoted and unjust; those of the latter, at least some of them, as piratical and oppressive. Neither will I deary, thus a community can disfranchise or strip or banish any of its individual or collective members. The arm and the tongue of the law, by the arbitrary decisions of particular communities, may become no better than the paw and the fangs of the lion. But the proverb, that "might is right," bears too black a mark of its barbarous origin, to pass current in any civilized and ealightened community. The laws, by which we are governed, declare themselves to spring from the will of Providence, the nature and condition of man, and the state of society. From the letter of the law, we will endeavor to proceed to the sources, from which it does or ought to derive its origin. We will get truth at the foundation, before it has which it does or ought to derive its origin. We will get truth at the foundation, before it has winded through the labyrinth of legal formulas, or drizzled through the fens of legal phraseology. Not because even then it could in itself be corrupted or changed, even by the greatness and dignity of names, or by the arbitrary decisions of communities; but because it might deceive the less discerning, or at best it must appear to them of doubtful character.

HOME MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. HOME MISSIONS .- NO. XXIV.

MESSES. EDITORS,—I hope your readers will not be wearied with the continued series of communications on this subject. Scarcely another subject of greater importance, comes before them and I have only to wish, that it were managed by abler pens and warmer hearts. My object is imply to state miscellaneous facts, and suggest such reflections as they present to my own mind, n as short a compass as consists with clearness; so that if possible, the attention of the public may be kept awake to the claims of the thousands in our own land, who are left either partially or wholly destitute of the ordinances of the gospel. wholly destitute of the ordinances of the govern-As I have not occupied a large space in your in-valuable paper, so I do not intend hereafter to "stretch beyond my measure," and weary you with the length of my communications—but it is, is my view, a matter of great consequence that the friends of Zion be informed of the ex-tent of desolations they deplore, of the means in operation to repair them, and of all the success that attends the exertions made.

The following is extracted from a letter just received from a pious friend, whose lot had been cast in what was lately a waste of Zion. "The Lord of the vineyard has not only given us a vine dresser, but has come himself to visit this vine which his own right hand hath planted. The Spirit has not indeed come down like the rushing a mighty wind, but is operating we bumbly beliere, in a silent and gradual manner, on the hearts of this people, taking one here, and anoth-erthere, and leading them to Zion." "A few only have expressed a hope-perhaps five; these belong to the Sabbath School. The greatest number who have attended the inquiry meeting is twenty six. The work is progressing. Per haps there was never more feeling in the church than now; and at no period, such a course of means employed to bring sinners into the king dom, since the settlement of the parish." "This ou know, sir, is a rough spot, and it requires much labor to dig the stones out of the rubb to hew & polish them and to prepare them for liv-ing stones in the temple of the Lord. But amid all that is cheering, we rejoice with trembling. Nothing will even now secure the blessing, but unceasing importunity, and unwearied effort, maintained with the purest motives,"—The writer adds; "I shall be satisfied with the revival, when every heart is sanctified—and with myself, when I awake in the likeness of him, who is altogether lovely; and if should not live a week, I shall have received a hundred to the control of the control

have made, for all the struggles, the anxious days and sleepless nights, I have endured. And, I would say to all feeble destitute flocks—be not disheartened; though you often sing.

**O Bion afflicted with wave upon wave, when so man accomfort, whom so men eas save, with darkness currounded, with tarces dismayed, Is toiling and rowing, thy strength is decayed.

Yes, while there remain only four individuals who are willing to "sacrifice their most pleasant things for meat to relieve the soul," faint not; though your hands are constantly weakened, and your bearts pained by the remarks of three quarters of your brethren, who regard your enterprise with more than indifference, and are ready to write depart, at every step, and like the companions of Caleb, say, surely the land floweth with milk and honey, but the people be strong, the cites he walled, the sous of Anak are there, and have are in our own sight as grasshoupers, and so we say in their sight—yet go forward—and ye shall eat the good of the land, and sitting under your own vines and fig-trees say, how hast, thou helped him that was without power! how eavest thou the arm that bath no strength! how hast thou connelled him that hath no wisdom! The Lord & do good & verily thou shalt be fed."—May this exhortation meet the eye, reach the heart, and nerve the arm of many a fainting one, whose lines have fallen among the wastes of Zion—for after all that can be done by Home Mission Societies, the destitute can never be relieved, independently of their own exertions.

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSION. Letters on the London Quarterly Review.

The London Quarterly Review of March last, contained a violent attack upon the American Mission to the Sandwich Islands. A book had been published in England, cutitled "Voyage of His Majesty's ship Blonde, in the years 1824—1825;" and the Review of that work was made His Majesty's shin Blonde, in the years 1824—1825;" and the Review of that work was made the vehicle of the abuse. The opposers of Missions in this country seemed to devour the assertions of the Quarterly, with the utmost greediness; though the unfairness of that publication, and its antipathy to every good thing of American origin, were proverbial. The scandal was circulated freely; and, passing without contradiction, was doing some discredit to the missionary cause. The Rev. C. S. Stewart, a member of that mission, being providentially in this country, has taken up his pen, and published a reply to the Quarterly. We say providentially; for no one could have given a full refutation of the charges, who had not a personal acquaintance with facts; and one great reason of the apparently dark providence which brought Mr. S. home, is now manifest. The defence is comprised in six letters, addressed to Mr. Evarts, and all published the week before last in the Boston Daily Advertiser. In that and other political papers, they come into the hands of those persons, who are most visual to meet with the representations of the Quarterly. Those who read missionary journals, though they have less need of light on the subject, would be gratified to read the letters at length. We are obliged, however, to content ourselves with republishing a part; and that part will be so selected and arranged, as to present every distinct charge of the Quarterly, and the substance of every reply by Mr. Stewart. The Blonde frigate, commanded by Lord Byron, a nephew of the poet, was sent by the British government to carry home the remains of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, who had died in England. It seems that a Mrs. Graham was employed to prepare an account of the voyage, in England. It seems that a Mrs. Graham was employed to prepare an account of the voyage, from the notes of the Rev. Mr. Bloxam, Chaplain of the frigate. Mr. Stewart does not attribute the calumnies east on the mission to Capt. Byron. Not having seen a copy of the "Voyage," he knows not whether they all originate with the au knows not whether they all originate with the authors of the book, or any of them with the reviewer. That they are groundless calumnies, he makes abundantly evident. His first general assertion is, "I do not hesitate to assert, in the firm confidence of proving the truth of the assertion, that the Review, so far as it relates to the American Missionaries, is chargeable with gross error, misrepresentation and falsehood." And he fully redeems his pledge.

cems his pledge.
It is well known that Riho Riho abolished idolatry before our missionaries arrived at the islands; and that the people were found without any religion whatever. The reviewer asserts, any religion whatever. that Christianity "was planted by the spontaneous will of the natives, before any mission reached them." His evieven of persuasion reached them." dence of the fact is, that immediately after the de struction of idolatry, two chiefs, Karaimoku and Boki, "resolved to take the first opportunity of solemnly and openly professing Christianity; and accordingly, when Capt. Freycinet touched at the Sandwich Islands, in his voyage round the world, these two chiefs were baptized by the chaplain of his ship."—Mr. Stewart shows, that Capt. Freycinet, of the French corvette Uranie, arrived at the islands in August, 1819, and left them the same month; and that the destruction them the same month; and that the destruction of idolatry, which according to the reviewer preceded the baptism of the chiefs, did not take place till November following. Besides, their baptism was by a Roman Catholic chaplain, who professed to save their souls by the ceremony, without conversion or even Christian instruction. It does not appear from the account of the voyage, that Karaimoku was "in the least impressed with the importance and solemnity of the ordin-

ance," or that he had even requested it.

The reviewer censured the Missionaries, for changing the orthography which Europeans had enanging the orthography which r-uropeans had adopted in writing proper names, (as Hawaii, for Owbyhee,) when they reduced the language of the natives to a written form. He thought prop-er to impute to them the "silly affectation of liaier to impute to them the "siny ancetation of statementing the language."—Mr. Stewart denies, that any missionary ever gave or thought of the reason here assigned for the change; and gives very conclusive reasons for adopting the alphabet which they did. He says: "The missionary held but feeder below in forming their alries had but slender helps in forming their al-phabet. The labours of Professor Lee, of Cam-bridge, England, were not known to them; and Mr. Pickering's alphabet for Indian languages was not published. It is a sufficient proof of their intelligence and judgment in this matter, that the Hawaiian alphabet is formed precisely on the same principles as the alphabet of the New Zealand language, proposed by Professor Lee, one of the most distinguished philologists in Europe. of the most distinguished philologists in Europe. The vowel sounds are the same, also, as those in Mr. Pickering's alphabet, which he formed for writing the Indian languages of the American confinent, and which, as I am informed, is stronga hundred fold reward, for all the little sacrifices I | ly approved by Mr. Duponceau, of Philadelphia.

These three alphabets, viz. Professor Lee's, Mr. Pickering's, and that of the American Missionaries, were formed independently of each other; and yet they agree substantially, if not perfectly—all their vowel and dipthongal sounds, at least, are the same. On this subject I speak with freedom, as the alphabet was in use previous to my arrival at the islands,"

Another charge respecting the competency of the Missionaries is, that, from the nature of their education, they are unfit to instruct the natives in the doctrines and duties of religion; and are frequently not a little puzzled by the remarks and questions of their simple hearers. To this charge Mr. S. replies: "As I have no longer the happiness of being one of the number of these preachers, I may, without an offence to delicacy or propriety, protest against the fruth of this assertion. The missionaries make no claim to the character of learned and arisptize men;—it will not be contended that they are accomplished scholars, and erudite philosophers; but all who know them, will not hesitate to deny the allegation of the Reviewer. As a body, they are as well fittled for the stations they occupy, as the clengy of England and America are for their duties at home."

We publish the third letter entire: "The writer of the article on the Sandwich leands introduces a notice of the great volcano of Hawaii, by representing the superstitious dread of that phenomenon among the people, as altogether in

troduces a notice of the great volcano of Ilawaii, by representing the superstitious dread of that phenomenon among the people, as altogether invincible. "On the votaries of this particular superstition," be says, "the missignaries were unable to make the least impression." "It was in able to make the least impression." "It was in they set up Jehovah, as they were wont to do, in epposition to Pele, the goddess of subterranean fire." "The king with all the assistance of his chiefs, and all the endeavours of the missionaries, struce and struce in variety of the missionaries, struce and struce in variety of the missionaries. ries, strove and strove in vain to put down he worship; nothing was ever able to expel the be-lief, that when offended, she visited the children of men with thunder, lightning, earthquakes, and streams of liquid fire—the instruments of her mighty power and vengeance."

This representation, sir, is far from being cor-

This representation, sir, is far from being cor-rect. The superstitious fear and worship of Pele, the presiding deity of volcanoes, gave way, as readily as any other, to the instructions of Chris-tianity. Her highest power, and most deeply rooted influence, were confined, in a great de-gree, to the inhabitants of the districts of Hawaii, peculiarly exposed to exhibitions of volcanic action;—especially to the regions in the immediate vicinity of the great crater of Kirauea. This section of country, is more remote from the ear-liest missionary establishment, than any other in the whole cluster of islands; and not till three years after the arrival of the first missionaries, did a single ray of christian light ever penetrate the darkness of its dwellings. It is no matter of surprise then, that, with the marks of former desolating eruptions on every feature of their land—with volumes of smoke, rising from the hideous gulf by day, and fives, glaring against the clouds of heaven by night, ever in their view, the natives here would still have remained subject to the ed constant sacrifices of populary on the power, thought by them to control so truly fearful an object.

In the summer of 1823, party of missionaries, in making the tour of Haraii, visited this volcano. They were the first the ever approached it with boldness, in total divegard of all the rites of with boldness, in total disegard of all the rites of Pele, and in defiance of the threats of her priests and people. They ate, whout hesitation, of the forbidden fruit, growing on her immediate territories,—slept on the brink of her dwelling, and descended into the deptis of her imaginary abode. The impunity with which these supposed aggressions were made, gave weight in the minds of the islanders who witnessed them, to the assertions of the missionaries, that no supernatural being resided there, and that the whole was only a ing resided there, and that the whole was only a sublime exhibition of the lower of Jehovah—the

sublime exhibition of the lower of Jehovah—the Creator of the heavens and of the earth, and the only living and true God. And the acknowledgment—"Great, indeed, is the God of the foreigners—weak is Pele," then fill from the lips of many. In the course of the lucceeding year, other members of the mission visited the crater again, and again; measured its circumference above and below,—calculated its depth,—passed over its terrific bottom, and, without injury or accident, explored every accessible part; and thus renewedly demonstrated to the intives the folly of their groundless superstition.

groundless superstition.

Early in the year 1825, Kapiolam, one of the t distinguished of the temai ed to visit a missionary station, then but recently established, at Waiakea, new Byron's Bay, on the eastern coast of Hawaii. Her route across the island led her to the crater of Kirauea. As she approached this object, she entirely neglected all the observances enjoined by the priestess and vo-taries of the goddess, and openly reproved them for their idolatry. In vain they denounced against her the auger of their deity. Kapiolani replied, she had no fear of Pele—that the fires of the volcano were the work of Jehovah, and he only was her God. She soon, thus, put the idolatrous party to silence and shame; and ventured, not only to the edge of the tremendous chasm, but, accompanied by a missionary, descended several hun-dred feet into the abyss, and, in evidence of the truth of her declaration, composedly worshipped God, from the midst of one of the most terrible

This scene, the author of the Review sketches with a glowing pencil; and to it, he directs the attention of his readers, with great enthusiasm.— Kapiolani is presented, in hold relief, as the daring philanthropist,—the enlightened philosopher,
—the devout and heroic Christian, by one courageous act, freeing her people forever, from a

uel bondage of fear. The character of this chief is indeed worthy of admiration; and the firmness and intrepidity, ex-hibited at the volcano, in her contest with the worshippers of Pele, merit high encomium. They did much towards the overthrow of the remaining power of the false goddess, and greatly strength-ened the faith of those, who had previously burst A principal ob the chains of that superstition. ject, however, in adverting to this incident, is, to notice the very strange use to which the whole is applied, by the Reviewer. Instead of pointing to Kapiolani as one instance, at least, of the highest success of the missionary enterprise, in the digni-ty, intelligence and piety manifested by her, he makes the introduction of her character, merely an occasion of renewedly easting contempt on the hissionaries: points to her as being more wise than her teachers, and, by "a simple, practical explanation of the power of steam, as having one more to weaken the belief of the votaries of Pele, than could have been done by five hundred sermons!" Immediately following which, we have the broad but unsupported assertion, that

"the missionaries in this quarter have not, indeed, displayed much common sense in their methods of proceeding."

When the American missionaries arrived at the Sandwich Islands, in the year 1820, Kapiolani was as ignorant, dark-minded and superstitious as any of her fellows. She was intemperate, and dissipated in all her habits, and in her whole character, as widely as possible different, from the portrait of her given in the Review. By what means, I would ask, was the transformation accomplished? By what means was she freed from the ignorance and superstition of all her precedcomplished? By what means was she freed from the ignorance and superstition of all her preceding life? How was she rescued from drunkenness and debauchery and every vice? How did she become an enlightened philosopher, and a devout and resolute Christian? Only by the daily instruction, and unwearied labours of the missionaries. She was among the very first of the nation, to give attention to the elements of learning—among the very first to render cradens to our religious faith and to put in practice its moral precepts, and among the very first to eshibit in her life, the sobriety, purity and dignity of a Christian. Long before her visit to Kirauea, she had learned from the missionaries, that the volhad learned from the missionaries, that the vol-cano was a natural phenomenon whose action was readily accounted for on known principles of philosophy, and in approaching its fires, and de-scending into its bosom, she had their repeated example to induce and encourage her to the en-

terprise."
In his 4th letter Mr. S. replies to this formidable accusation of the Quarterly.—"There was one point on which Lord Byron appears justly to have felt some uneasiness, and this was the tone, manner and line of conduct of the American Missionaries, particularly one of the name of Bingham. The influence which this man had acquired over the simple natives, and his uncal-Dingnam. I he inducate which this man had acquired over the simple natives, and his uncalled-for interference in petty concerns, wholly unconnected with the mission, were but too manifest on many occasions—but never more openly, nor more offensively, than when Boki, one Saturday evening, expressed a wish to entertain his countrymen with an exhibition of phantasmagoria. The young king and his sister, with many of the chiefs and people, had assembled to see the show, when, behold! a message was received from this Bingham, 'that on so near an approach of the Sabbath, prayer was a fitter employment?—and such was the ascendancy which this man had gained, that 'the two poor children were carried off in tears,' and many of the chiefs and people followed to the Missionary meeting. Mr. Stewart, another of the Missionaries, ashamed of the indecency of such conduct, was anxious to explain nor more offensively, than when Boki, or

another of the Missionaries, ashamed of the indecency of such conduct, was anxious to explain the matter, by saying that they followed the Jewish mode of reckoning, and considered Sunday to begin on Saturday at noon."

If this is "the head and front" of Mr. Bingham's "offending," he has not much to fear. Mr. Stewart shows, that Mr. Bloxam, chaplain of the Blonde, promised to the chiefs an exhibition of the magic lanters, that Lord Byron made an ar-Blonde, promised to the chiefs an exhibition of the magic lantern; that Lord Byron made an arrangement with a chief one Saturdas reening, that Mr. Stewart was informed of this arrangement, and made no objection; and that there was a prayer meeting on that evening, which had been just established by the chiefs and others at the advice of some native teachers educated in the internal than the property of the mission. America, without the knowledge of the mission-aries. He shows, that though there was an inaries. He shows, that though there was an interference between the two objects, and some confusion at the time, and some displeasure on the part of Lord Byron; yet the whole was the result of mistake and want of information. Explanations were given to Lord Byron, and he expressed his entire satisfaction. In a letter to Mr. S. he "speaks of the event as a thing too trivial even to merit another thought; and gives an assurance, that it has not left the slightest impression on his mind unfavorable to the mission." Of the explanation which Mr. S. sent to his lordship at that time he says, it "was never marked with at that time he says, it " was never marked with the ignorance and absurdity stamped on it in the Review. The case did not require any exhibi-tion of my knowledge in Jewish Antiquities, and if it had, I could have secured sufficient infor-mation on the point from some one of our native pupils, if from no other source, to have saved me from so gross an exposure as that attributed to

me by the Reviewer."

The Reviewer does not distinctly assert, that Lord Byron had authorized this ridiculous story of the magic lantern; but evidently desires to have it so understood. Mr. Stewart utterly disbelieves the insinuation. Lord Byron was much respected at the islands, and his visit was highly auspicious to the interests of the nation, and to the operations of the missionaries. Mrs. S. was exceedingly ill at the time. The surgeon of the frigate voluntarily attended her daily. On a trip of a month from Oahu to Hawaii, Mr. and Mrs. S. went in the frigate, and enjoyed great opportunity for acquaintance with his lordship. During about ten weeks, while he remained at the islands, he appeared perfectly friendly; & "took his departure amid the gratitude and prayers, both of the chiefs and their teachers." The very last time he was on shore, two months after the affair of the phantasmagoria, he took Mr. S. saide for a moment's private conversation. There he said he "was truty happy to say to me that on his return to England, he should feel it a duty and privilege to meet the inquiries of governance whatever of the color day at Amherst, of remittent fever, eighteen days il."

You perceive, that I have no account whatever of the color day at Amherst, of remittent fever, eighteen days il."

You perceive, that I have no account whatever of the color day at Amherst, of remittent fever, eighteen days il."

You perceive, that I have no account whatever of the color day at Amherst, of remittent fever, eighteen days il." Lord Byron had authorized this ridiculous story said he "was truly happy to say to me that on his return to England, he should feel it a duty and privilege to meet the inquiries of government and of the Christian public, concerning the American missionaries, with the declaration that they were worthy of their confidence and favour, and were the best friends and benefactors of the

" And this, Sir," says Mr. S. " was the report he gave on reaching Great Britain. Though we parted on the shores of Oahu, not expecting ever to see each other again in this world, we landed in England within a fortnight of the same time, and met in London a few weeks afterwards. But not till Lord Byron had given a satisfactory proof of the sincerity of his assurance to me on parting at the islands, by a public speech, (before a highly respectable and numerous audience—the late Mr. Butterworth, M. P. in the chair,) in which he mentioned the American missionaries with commendation, and gave a highly favourable account of their success.

That such a man afterwards instigated the Quarterly, to raise a hue and cry against the Missionaries about the pitiful story of the magic lantern, is altogether past belief. [Tobe con.]

A Religious Paper, partaking more than is usual of the miscellaneous character, has just made its appearance at Cleaveland, Ohio. It is published by Mesars, J. G. and D. B. M'Lain; and is entitled Western Intelligencer.

An Episcopal and a Methodist Church are erecting in Elizabeth City, N. C. Heretofore there has been no Church in that place.

LAST ACCOUNT OF MRS. JUDSON. Letter from the Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D. to Mrs. Hasselline, of West Bradford, Mass., kindly furmshed for the Recorder. Dated

Ava, Dec. 7th, 1926. Ava, Dec. 7th, 1826.

Dear Mother,—This letter, though intended for the whole family, I address particularly to you for it is a mother's heart that will be most deeply interested in its melancholy details. I propose to give you, at different times, some account of my great, irreparable loss, of which you will have heard, before receiving this letter.

Lieft your danabler, my belowed wife

meanenory details. I propose to give you, at different times, some account of my great, irreparable loss, of which you will have heard, before receiving this letter.

I left your daughter, my beloved wife, at Amherat, the 5th of July leat, in good health comfortably situated, happy in being out of the reach of our savage oppressors, and animated in prospect of a field of Missionary labor, opening under the auspices of British protection. It affords sue some comfort, that she not only consented to my leaving her, for the purpose of joining the present embassy to Ava, hat uniformly gave her advice in favor of the measure, whenever I bestiated concerning my duty. Accordingly I left her. Our parting was much is a partial than many others bad been. We had been preserved through so many trials and vicinitedes, that a separation of three or four menths, attended with no hazardste either party, seemed a light thing. We parted, therefore, with cheerful hearts, consident of a speedy re-union and indulging food anticipations of future years of domestic happiness.

After my return to Rangoon, and subsequent arrival at Ava, I received several letters from her, written in her usual style, and exhibiting no subject of regret or apprehension, except the declining health of our little daughter Maria. Her last was dated the I shot of September. Sie says, "I have this day moved into the new house, and for the first time, since we were broken up at Ava, feel myself at home. The house is large and convenient, and if you were here I should feel quite happy.—The native population is increasing very fast, and things were railer a favorable aspect. Though in year to the strength of the first time, since we were broken up at Ava, feel myself at home. The house is large and convenient, and if you were here I should feel quite happy.—The native population is increasing very fast, and things were railer a favorable aspect. Though in the first time, since we were broken up at Ava, feel myself at home. The house is large and points towards t

May God preserve and bless you, and restors you in safety to your new and old home, is the prayer of your affectionate Ann."

On the 3d of October, Capt. F.—, Civil Superintendent of America, "Mrs. Judson is extremely well." Why she did not write herself, by the same opportunity, I know not. On the 18th, the same gentlemen writes, "I can hardly think it right to tell you, that Mrs. Judson has had an attack of fever, as before this reaches you, she will, I sincerely trust, be quite well, as it has not been so severe as to reduce her. This was occasioned by too close attendance on the child.—However, her cares have been rewarded in a most extraordinary manner, as the poor babe, at one time, was so reduced, that no rational hope could be entertained of its recovery; but at the present, a most favorable change has taken place, and she has improved wonderfully.—Mrs. Judson had no fever last night, so that the intermission is now complete."

The tenor of this letter was such, as to make my mind quite easy, both as it regarded the mother and the child. My next commenication was a letter with a black seal, handed me by a person, saying, that he was sorey to have to inform me of the death of the child. I know not whether this was a mistake on his part, or whether it was kindly intended to prepare my mind for the real intelligence. I went into my room and opened the letter, with feelings of gratitude and joy, that at any rate the mother was spared. It was from Mr. B.—, Assistant Superintendent of Amemplary fortitude, there weeds but little preface to tell a tale of distress. It were cruel indeed to torture you with doubt and suspense. To sum up the unhappy tidings in a few words—Mr. B.—, Assistant Superintendent of Amemplary fortitude, there weeds but little preface to tell a tale of distress. It were cruel indeed to return you with doubt and suspense. To sum up the unhappy tidings in a few words—Mr. B.—, Assistant Superintendent of Amemplary fortitude, there weeds but little preface to tell a tale of distress. It were c mortal remains in the collin; and in the evening her unser-al was attended by all the European officers now resident here. We have buried her near the spot where she first landed; and I have put up a small rude fence around the grave, to protect it from incautious intrusion.—Your little girl Maria is much better. Mrs. W. has taken charge of her; and I hope she will continue to thrive under her ears."

care."
Two days later, Capt. F. writes thus to a friend in Ran-

the other day of Amnerst, of remittent were, agracen days ill."

You perceive, that I have no account whatever of the state of her mind, in view of death and eternity, or of her wishes concerning her darling babe, whom she loved most intensely. I hope to glean some information on these points from the physician who attended her, and the native converts who must have been occasionally present.

I will not trouble you, my dear mother, with an account of my own private feelings—the bitter, heart-rending anguish, which for some days would admit of no mitigation, and the comfort, which the gospel subsequently afforded, the gospel of Jesus Christ, which brings life and immortability to light. Blessed assurance—and let us spply it afresh to our hearts—that while I am writing, and you perusing these lines, her spirit is resting and rejoicing in the heavenly paradise,

" Where glories shine and pleasures roll, That charm, delight, transport the sou And every panting wish shall be Possessed of boundless bliss in thee."

And there, my dear mother, we also shall soon be, uniting and participating in the felicities of heaven, with her, for whom we now mourn. "Amen. Even so, come Lord

Amherst, Feb. 4th, 1827.

Amherst, Feb. 4th, 1827.

Amid the desolation that death has made, I take up my pen once more to address the mother of my beloved Ann. I am setting in the house she built—in the room where she breathed her last—and at a window from which I see the tree that stands at the head of her grave, and the top of the "small rude fence," which they have put up "to protect it from incautious intruvion."

Mr. and Mrs. Wade are living in the house, having arrived here about a month after Ann's death; and Mrs. Wade has taken charge of my poor motherless Maria. I was unable to get any accounts of the child at Rangoon; and it was only on my arriving here, the 24th uit, that I learnt she was still glive. Mr. Wade met me at the landing plane; and as I passed on to the house, one and anoth.

er of the native Christians came out, and when they saw me, they began to weep. At length, we reached the house; and I almost expected to see my love coming out to meet me, as usual; but no. I saw only, in the arms of Mrs. Wade, a poor little puny child, who could not recognize her weeping father, and from whose infant mind had long been crased all recollection of the mother who loved her so, much. She turned away from me in alarm, and I, obliged to seek comfort elsewhere, found my way to the grave; but who ever obtained comfort there! Thence I went to the house, in which I left her; and I looked at the spot, where we last knell in prayer, and where we exchanged the parting salutation.

the parting salutation.

The doctor who attended her, has removed to another station, and the only information I can obtain, is such as the native Christians are able to communicate. It seems, that her head was much affected, during her last days, and she said but hittle. She sometimes complained thus—The teacher is long in coming, and the new missionaries long in coming; I must die alone, and leave my little one; but as it is the will of God, I acquiesce in His will.—I am not afraid of death, but I am afraid I shall not be able to bear these pains.—Tell the teacher, that the disease was most violent, and I could not write; tell him how I suffered and died; tell him all that you see; and take care of the house and things until he return.—When she was unable to nutice any thing else, she would still call the child to her, and charge the nurse to be kind to it, and indege it in every thing, until its father should return. The last day or two she lay almost senseless and motionless—on one side—her head reclining on her arm—her eyes closed; and at eight in the evening, with one exclamation of distress in the Burman language, she censed to breathe.

Feb. 7th. I have been on a visit to the physician who attended her in her illness. He has the character of a very kind, attentive and skillul practitioner: and his communications to me have been rather consoling. I am now convinced, that every thing possible was done; and that had I been present anyself, I could not have essentially contributed to avert the fatal termination of the disease. The doctor was with her twice a day, and frequently spent the greater part of the night by her side. He says, that from the the parting salutation.

The doctor who attended her, has removed to another

ted to avert the fatal termination of the disease. The doctor was with her twice a day, and frequently spent the greater part of the night by her side. He says, that from the first attack of the fiver, she was persuaded, she should not recover; but that her mind was uniformly tranquil and happy in prospect of death. She only expressed occasional regret at leaving her child, and the native Christians and achools, before her husband or another missionary family could arrive. The last two days, she was free from pain. On her attention being roused by reiterated questions, she replied, "I feel quite well, only very weak." These were her last words.

he last words.

The doctor is decidedly of opinion, that the fatal termination of the fever is not to be ascribed to the localities of the new settlement, but chiefly to the weakness of her constitution, occasioned by the severe privations and long protracted sufferings she endured at Ava. Oh, with what meekness and patience and magnanimity and Christian fortitude, she bore those sufferings. And can I wish they had been less? Can I sacrilegiously wish to rob her crown of a single gem? Much she saw and suffered of the evil of this evil world; and eminently was she qualified to robish and enjoy the pure and holy rest, into which she has entered. True she has been taken from a sphere, in which she was singu-

she has been taken from a sphere, in which she was singularly qualified, by her natural disposition, her winning maners, her devoted zeal, and her perfect acquaintance with the language, to be extensively serviceable to the cause of Christ; true, she has been tora from her husband's bleeding heart, and from her darling babe; but infinite wisdom and love have presided, as ever, in this most afflecting dispensation. Faith decides that it is all right, and the decisions of faith, eternity will soon confirm.

I have only time to add (for I am writing in great haste with very short parties, of the necessarious) of sead en from a sphere, in which she was singu

with very short notice of the present opportunity of scad-ing to Bengall, that poor little Maria, though very feeble, is, I hope, recovering from her long illness. She began, in-deed, to recover, while under the care of the lady, who kind ly took charge of her, at her mother's death; but when, af-ter Mr. Wade's arrival, she was brought back to this house, she seemed to think, that she had returned to her former home, and had found, in Mrs. Wade, her own er. And certainly the most tender, affectionate card wanting to confirm her in this idea.

I remain, my dear mother,
yours, in the deepest sorrow,

A. Judson.

The proper materials for a biography of Mrs. Judson are to be collected as soon as convenient by the Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Board, and published under the direction of the Board.

PALESTINE MISSION.

from Reo. Mr. Bira, to a friend n this vicinity, dated Beyroot, February 17, 1827,

DEAR SIR .- Your account of revivals is cheering; and had we the foundation to build on here that you have, we should almost expect a revival We have indeed foundations here but as David says, they "are all out of course," There is the Bible among some; there are priests and churches and some historical knowledge among all classes of Christians. But fables and false doctrines spoil the whole. The new heart is scarcely heard of among them, much less do they understand what it is, and take measures to ob I say had we a foundation, we might expect a revival here such as you have. Public attention has never since our arrival been so much awakened here to the subject of religion. as it is at present. The year commenced a concerted onset against us from all quarters. The Maronite Patriarch, after three years' com-parative silence, sent forth a second Proclamaon, exposing all our "arts and artifices to deceive "and denouncing excommunication against all his people who should dare to have any connexion with us either worldly or spiritual.

The Papal Greeks did the same. Even the Orthordox Greeks, who hitherto had been comparitively friendly and open to access, published in their church here, an anathema scarcely less se-vere than those of the Papists. The people were struck with a general panic. The schools, before so promising, was broken up. People who had been in the habit of coming to our houses, were pointed at, and threatened, and perse-The teacher of the school was thr into prison under the false accusation of having committed an odious crime. A young Greek A-rab staying at my house, had his goods seized in town, and was threatened to be taken from my house by violence. All this, however, we are quite confident, has done good. It has established such as were wavering between the confidence of the confiden ed such as were wavering between two opin-ions, and convinced them of what before they not know; viz. that their churches have more of angry violence and injustice than of Christian love. Two have been excommunicated by name from the Maronite Church, and two or three will probably be so, from the Greek. regard to the mania that has seized the Greeks is but fair to say, that it seems to be confined it is but fair to say, that it seems to be commed to this single place, and for the most part to a single individual, the agent of the Bishop. He very rash man, and though many, especially of his family connexions, are now in opposition to us, yet little or nothing would probably have been said or done, had he remained quiet. The young man I have mentioned in my family, is a connexion of this agent. The latter has succeeded in exciting the feelings of the family against him to that extent, that the youth says he shall ship himself off to Alexandria the first opshairship interests, and portunity. He came here quite careless, and seemed a mere lounger. But after reading and hearing a day or two about the gospel, he began to doubt the correctness of the doctrines of his Church, and now seems speculatively at least, an entire Protestant. He bears his persecution with great equanimity. "Let them take my chest," he says, "and my clothes, and my money my gardens, and all. God will take care of me." It is very comforting to us that God seems to be mindful of us in this land of our banishment. He seems disposed to glorify his word to this people, though spoken in stammering and much weak-ness. Six individuals have given sufficient evi-dence of being born anew, to induce us to admit them to our Christian communion and fellowship. Of three or four others we have strong encouragement to think the same change has been rought in them. Remember us occasionally in our prayers.

Yours affectionately, ISAAC BIRD. your prayers.

CONFERENCE ON REVIVALS.

The minutes of the Conference at New Lebanon, N. Y. the result of which was briefly mentioned in our last, are published at length in the New York Observer. We leave out the particular forms of daily record; preserving, however, every article of business.

New Lebanon, July 18, 1827.

At a Convention of Ministers of the Gospol, assembled at the house of Mr. Betts, by letters of invitation from Mr. Bemaii and Dr. Beecher, Rov. Heman Humphrey, D. D. was chosen Moderator, and Rev. William R. Weeks and

Rev. Henry Smith, Scribes.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Moderator.
Of the brethren who were considered as duly invited, there were present, Rev. Asahel S. Norton, D. D. of Clinton, N. Y. Lyman Beecher, D. D. Boston, Mass. Moses Gillet, Rome, N. Y. Nathan S. S. Beunan, Troy, N. Y. Dirck C. Lausing, D. D. Auburn, N. Y. Heman Humphrey, D. D. Amburat College, Mass. John Frost, Whitesborough, N. Y. Asahel Nettleton, Connecticut, William R. Weeks, Paris, N. Y. Justin Edwards, Andover, Mass. Henry Smith, Camden, N. Y. and Charles G. Finney, Onei-Henry Smith, Camden, N. Y. and Charles G. Finney, Oneida Co. N. Y.—To these were afterwards added, Rev. S. C. Aiken, of Utica, N. Y., who came on the 19th; Rev. Henry R. Weed, Albany, N. Y. on the afternoon of the 20th; and Rev. J. T. Benedict, of Chatham, N. Y., on the 25th.

Gentlemen duly invited, but absent during the whole time. Rev. David Porter, D. D. Catskill, N. Y., Alvan Hyde, D. D. Lee, Mass. Samuel Tomb, Salem, N. Y. Eli-phalet Nott, D. D. Union College, N. Y. Thomas McAu-

phalet Nott, D. D. Union College, N. Y. Thomas McAuley, D. D. New-York, Gardiner Spring, D. D. New York, James Patterson, Philadelphia, Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Philadelphia, and Edwin Dwight, Richmond, Mass.

The Rev. Caleb J. Tenney, of Wethersfield, and the Rev. Joel Hawes, of Hartford, Conn. heing present by invitation from Dr. Beecher,—the Rev. George W. Gaic, of the Occida Academy. N. Y. being present by invitation from Mr. Frost, and the Rev. Silas Churchill, Minister of the place,—it was voted that they be invited to take a seat as members of this Convention.

The Convention united in a season of prayer, interspers-

The Convention united in a season of prayer, interspers

with singing. Voted that those of our brethren who are in the place, be requested to spend as much of their time as may be conveni-ent, in special prayer for the divine blessing on the deliber-

ations of this meeting.

After the brethren who had called the meeting, had made After the brethren win had calculated and seconded, an exposition of its origin, it was moved and seconded, we proceed to see in what respects there is an agree between brethren from different sections of the cour in regard to principles and measures in conducting an promoting revivals of religion.

Thursday, July 19. The motion under discussion yesterday was taken up, and after further discussion, it was carried,—fourteen voting in the affirmative, one in the negative, and two declining to vote, as follows: For the affirmative, Messrs. Norton, Beecher, Churchill, Gillet, Tenney, Lansing, Humphrey, Nettleton, Hawes, Weeks, Gale, Edwards, Smith, g to vote, as minor of the fine of the first of the first

Messrs. Frost and Aikin. coting, Mesars. Frost and Alkin.

Mr. Frost entered the following as his reason for declining to voto:—"That he understood the object of the
meeting to be, to correct misapprehensions, and restore

cacca among brethren."

Lace among brethren."

The Convention then proceeded to attend to the subject

The Convention of Mr. Edwards, the following

positions were agreed to: That revivals of true religion are the work of God's "That revivals of the religion are the work of the Spirit, by which, in a comparatively short period of time, many persons are convinced of sin, and brought to the exercise of repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Issue Christ." Voled in the affirmative unanimously.

"That the preservation and extension of true religion in our land have been much promoted by these revivals." Vol.

That according to the Bible; and the indications of lence, greater and more glorious revivals are to be ad, than have ever yet existed." Voted ununi-

That, though revivals of religion are the work of God's Spirit, they are produced by means of divine truth and hu-man instrumentality, and are liable to be advanced or hin-dered by measures which are adopted in conducting them. The idea that God ordinarily works independently of huistrumentality, or without any reference to the adap-of means to ends, is unscriptural." Voted unani-

There may be some variety in the mode of conducting There may be some variety in the mode of conducting restrain, according to local customs, and there may be relapited of the work and its permanent and general good in flaence upon the church and the world; and, in such cases, good men, white they lament these imperfections, may rejoice in the revival as the work of God." Voted unanti-

There may be so much human infirmity, and indiscre here may be so much human infirmity, and indiscention, and wickedness of man, in conducting a revival of reigion, as to render the general evils which flow from this intrinity, indiscretion, and wickedness of man, greater than he local and temporary advantages of the revival; that is, his infirmity, indiscretion, and wickedness of man, may be medically of preventing the conversion of more would than may have been converted during the revival. "Foldarymmonths."

' In view of these considerations, we regard it as emi "In view of these considerations, we regard it as emi-ulty important, that there should be a general understand g among ministers and churches, in respect to those thing uch are of a dangerous tendency, and are not to be coun nanced." Voled unanimously, Mr. Edwards then introduced the following proposition

"In social meetings of men and women, for religious orship, females are not to pray."

The discussion of the last proposition offered, which com enced last evening, was continued through the greater art of this day; during which, united in two reason orayer .- Messrs. Aikin and Finney moved, that its fur her consideration be postponed, till they should have gone into an inquiry into matters of fact:-but afterwards with drew the motion. At length, the question was taken, and drew the motion. At length, the question was taken, and nine voted in favor, and nine declined voting, as follows: For the proposition, Messus Norton, Beecher, Tenney, Humphrey, Nettleton, Hawes, Weeks, Weed, and Edwards. Declined voting, Messus. Churchill, Gillet, Beman, Lausing, Frost, Gale, Aikin, Smith and Finney.

It was moved by Mr. Frost, and seconded by Mr. Finney, that the following question be answered, to wit:

"Is it right for a woman in any case to pray in the presence of a man!"

After some discussion, Mr. Edwards moved its indefimite postponement; but, after discussion, withdrew his motion. On motion of Mr. Lansing, Mr. Frost's question as postponed, that he might introduce a substitute, to wit: There may be circumstances in which it may be proper ra female to pray in the presence of mon." After discussion, the question was taken, and eight voted in favor of the proposition, and ten declined voting, as follows: For the proposition, Messrs Churchill, Gillet, Beman, Lansing, Frost, Gale, Atkin, and Finney. Declined Voting, Mossas. Norton, Beecher, Tenney, Humphrey, Nettleton, Hawes, Weeks, Weed, Edwards, and Smith.

Saturday, July 21.

Mr. Edwards introduced the following proposition:

"It is improper for any person to appoint meetings in the congregations of acknowledged ministers of Christ, or introduce any measures to promote or conduct revivals of religion, without first having obtained the approbation said ministers."

of said ministers."

After considerable discussion, the question was taken, and thirleen voted in favor, and five declined voting, as follows: For the proposition, Messrs. Norton, Beecher, Churchill, Tenney, Humphrey, Nettleton, Hawes, Weeks, Weed, Gale, Edwards, Smith, and Finney. Declined voting, Messrs. Gillet, Beman, Lansing, Frost, and Atkin.
Those who declined voting, entered the following as their reason, to wit: "That there may be some cases, where the edders or nembers of a minister's own church may are

se elders or members of a minister's own church may ap int and conduct prayer meetings, without having con lted the minister or obtained his approbation; but, in n sulted the minister or obtained his approbation; but, in no case ought such olders or members to appoint or conduct such meetings contrary to the will of the pastor: and these meetings ought to be occasional, and not stated.

Mr. Edwards introduced the following proposition:

"Those meetings for social religious worship, in which

"Those meetings for social religious worship, in which all speak according to their own inclinations, are improper; and all meetings for religious worship ought to be under the presiding influence of some person or persons:" which was voted unanimously in the affir matice.

Mr. Edwards introduced the following proposition:

"The calling of persons by name in prayer ought to be carefully avoided."

After some discussion if meeting the proposition of the proposition

caretaing avoices.

After some discussion, it was moved that it be so amended as to read as follows:

"The calling of persons by name in social circles for prayer ought to be carefully avoided." "This amendment

Mr. Edwards moved that the proposition be so amended

Mr. Edwards moved that the proposition we so amended as to read as follows:

"The calling of persons by name in social prayer ought to be carefully avoided," and the amendment prevailed. Mr. Lansing then moved that the proposition be so amended as to read as follows:

"The calling of persons by name in public prayer ought to be carefully avoided."
The motion was seconded, and after some discussion, the question was put by lifting the hands, and nine were counted in favor of the amendment, and eight against it; upon which the Moderator declared it not a vote, being understood to vote against it. It was questioned whether it was usual for the Moderator to vote in such cases; upon which, he declined voting, and declared the amendment earried.

which, he declined voting, and declared the amendment earried.

After some remarks, it was moved, that it is the sense of this body that the Moderator has a right to vote, in all cases before us, as any other member, and carried. It was then agreed to take the question on Mr. Lansing's amendment over again, by ayes and noes, when the amendment prevailed, ten voting in the affirmative, seven in the negative, and one declining to vote, as follows: For the affirmative, Messrs. Churchill, Gillet, Beman, Lansing, Frost, Wesd, Gale, Aikin, Smith and Pinney. Forthe negative, Messrs. Norton, Beecher, Tenney, Nettleton, Hawes, Weeks, and Edwards. Declined voting, Mr. Humphrey.

The question was then taken on the proposition, as smended, and all voted in favor of it, except that Mr. Edwards declined voting, and Mr. Nettleton was absent.

Mr. Edwards again introduced the following proposition: The calling of persons by name in social prayer ought to

Mr. Edwards again introduced the following proposition:
The calling of persons by name in social prayer ought to
be carefully avoided; eight toted in favor, & nine declining
voting, as follows: For the proposition, Messrs. Norton,
Beecher, Tenney, Humphrey, Hawes, Weeks, Weed, and
Edwards. Declined voting, Messrs. Churchill, Gillet,
Beman, Lansing, Frost, Gale, Aikin, Smith, and Finney.
Absent, Mr. Nettleton.
Mr. Beman introduced the following proposition:
the calling of greener by pame in prayer may take

"The calling of persons by name in prayer may take place in small social circles."

After some discussion, it was moved that the proposition so amended as to read as follows:

eso amended as to read as follows:

"The calling of persons by name in prayer may take
lace in small social circles; but in all cases ought to be
ractised with great evaluat and tenderness." This
mendment prevailed, and further discussion took place. Monday, July 23.

After further discussion, Mr. Beman withdrew the prop sition he offered on Saturday. Mr. Edwards introduced the following proposition:

"Audible grozning, violent gestures, and boisterous ones, in player, are improper;" to which, after discussion, Dr. Beecher moved an amendment, inserting the words and unusual postures." The amendment prevailed; but after decussion, the words were struck out.

Aper further discussion, Mr. Lansing moved to amend the proposition, so as to read as follows: " Audible groaning in prayer is improper." After discussion, Mr. Beman proved to postpone the consideration of this motion, that he ight introduce a substitute. This was done, as follows:

Audible groating in prayer, is, in all ordinary cases to be discouraged; and violent gestures, and tones, in the same exercise, are improper; and the question being taken, fourteen voted in favor of the proposition, and three declined voting, as follows: For the proposition, and three declined voting, as follows: For the proposition, Messrs. Beocher, Churchill, Gillet, Beman, Tenney, Lansing, Humphrey, Frost, Weed, Gale, Aikin, Edwards, Smith, and Finney. Declined voting, Messrs. Norton, Hawes, and Weeks. Absent, Mr. Nettleton.

Mr. Edwards introduced the following proposition:

Speaking against ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ in tanding, as cold, stupid, or dead, as unconverted, es to revivals of religion, is improper."—On motion or enemies to revivals of religion, is imploper. "On motion of Mr. Beman, it was amended so as to read: "Speaking against ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, in regular standing, as cold, stupid, or dead, as unconverted, or enemies to revivals, as hereitics, or esthissats, or disorganizers, as deranged or mad, is improper."—Mr. Edwards then mov ed to strike out all the epithets, so as to read: "Speaking against ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, in regula tanding, is improper."-After discussion, this was lost The uestion was then taken on the proposition as amended, and it voted in favor of it, except that Mr. Edwards declined roting, and Mr. Nettletion was absent.

Mr. Edwards introduced the following: "To receive

resons as converted, uprely on the ground of their own algument, without opportunity for examination, and time afford evidence of red conversion, is improper,"—which, for discussion, he withdraw?

after discussion, he withdrew?

Mr. Lansing movel: "The writing of letters to individuals in the confregations of acknowledged ministers, complaining of measures supposed to have been employed in revivals of regigion, being calculated to impair the confidence of the members of such congregations in their inisters, and to encourage the wicked to oppose, ought otherew for the meser

Tuesday, July 24 - M Edwards proposed: "The exstence in the churches of syangelists, in such numbers as a constitute an influence if the community, separate from hat of the settled pastors and the introduction, by evanat of the setting pastors and the introduction, by evan-lists, of measures, without consulting the pastors, or con-ary to their judgment and wishes, by an excitement of pullar feeling which may ten to render acquiescence un-voidable, is to be carefuly guarded against, as an evil hich is calculated, or at fast liable, to destroy the insti-tution of a settled ministry and fill the churches with con-sistence and disorder." We have a the reverse and designed to sion and disorder;" which after prayer and discussion, was inpied; all voting in favar, except Messrs. Nettleton and

Mr. Edwards moved the following: "Language adapted Mr. Edwards moved the following: "Language adapted to irritate, on account of its manifest personality, such as lescribing the character, designating the place, or any thing which will point at an individual or individuals before the assembly, at the subjects of invidious remark, is, in public prayer and preaching, to be avoided."—Mr. Lansing moved an incendment, which was discussed is, in public prayer and preaching, to be avoided."—Mr. Lansing moved an mendment, which was discussed and lost. The question was then taken, and twelve voted in favor, and five dectind voting, as follows: for the proposition, Measrs. Noton, Beecher, Churchill, Gillet, Tenney, Humphrey, Front Hawes, Weeks, Weed, Edwards, and Smith. Declined voting, Measrs. Lansing and Aikin entered the following, it their reason: "The undersigned do decline voting on the foregoing particular, not because they do not med mequivocally condemn such personality in preaching as unkee an involuous exposure personality in preaching as makes an invedious exposur of individuals, but because they suppose that the articl in question may be light to such construction, as t

lead many to say, that such characteristic preaching is condenned by this Concention, as is adapted to make sinners suppose that ther individual case is intended."

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the following propositions were voted unanimously: "All irreverent familiarity with God, such as men use owards their equals, or which would not be proper for an affectionate child to use towards a worthy ment in the naroded." "It know to worther the supposition of the proper for an affectionate child to use to worth." would not be proper for an ancettonate child to use to-wards a worthy parent, is to be avoided."—" From the temporary success of unsucated and ardent young men, to make invidious comparisons between them and set-tled pastors; to deprecise the value of education, or in-troduce young men as preachers without the usual quali-fications, is incorrect and unsufe."—" To state things troduce young men as preachers without the usual qualifications, is incorrect and unsafe."—"To state things which are not true, or not supported by evidence, for the purpose of awakening sinners, or to represent their condition as more hopeless than it really is, is wrong."—"Unkindness, and disrespect to superiors in age or station, is to be carefully avoided."—"In promoting and conducting revivals of religion, it is ussafe, and of dangerous tendency, to consive at acknowledged errors, through fear that exemice will take advantage from our attempt to correct them."—"The immediate success of any measure, without regard to its scriptural character, or its future and permanent consequences, does not justify that measure, or prave it to be right."—"Great care should be taken to discriminate between holy and unholy affections, and to exhibit with clearness the scriptural evidences of true religion."—"No measures are to be adopted in promoting and conducting revivals of religion, which those who adopt them are unwilling to have published, or which are not proper to be published to the world."

The four following propositions were offered by Mr. Heman, and adopted:

wenan, and adopted:

"As human instrumentality must be couployed in promoing revivals of religion, some things undestrable may be exsected to accompany them; and as these things are often

ting revivals of religion, some things undestrable may be expected to accompany them; and as these things are often
proclaimed abroad and magnified, great caution should be
exercised in listening to unfavorable reports."

"Although revivals of religion may be so improperly
conducted, as to be attended with disastrons consequences
to the church and the souls of men; yet it is also true, that
the best conducted revivals are liable to be stigmatized and
opposed by lukewarm professors and the enemies of evanelical truth.

opposed by lukewarm protection and training in revivals of religion "Attempts to remedy evils existing in revivals of religion to the informity and indiscretion and wickedness." may, through the infirmity and indiscretion and wickedness of man, do more injury, and ruin more souls, than those ev-ils which such attempts are intended to correct."

is which such attempts are intended to correct."

"In public meetings for religious worship, composed of men and women, females are not to pray."

In favor of the first and 2.0d, there were 11 votes; and 6 declined voting. In favor, Messrs. Churchill, Giller, Bennan, Lansing, Humphrey, Frost, Hawes, Gale, Aikin, Smith, and Finney. Declined voting—Messrs. Norton, Beecher, Tenney, Weeks, Weed, and Edwards.—On the 3d and 4th there were 9 in favor, and S declined voting 3d and 4th there were 9 in favor, and S declined voting; names as before, except that now Messrs. Humphrey & Hawes declined voting. Those who declined voting on the lat 2d, and 3d, entered the following as their reason, to wit "As the above does not appear to us to be, in the course of Divine Providence, called for, we therefore decline to act."

Those who declined voting on the 4th, entered the fol- maintained their ground with firmness and prolowing reason, to wit: "As we have expressed our views this subject in a previous proposition, we therefore decli

act."
Mr. Lansing introduced the following, to wit: "The Mr. Lansing introduced the following, to wit: "The writing of letters to individuals in the congregations of acknowledged ministers, or circulating letters which have been written by others. complaining of measures which may have been employed in revivals of religion; or visiting the congregations of such ministers, and conferring with opposers, without conversing with the ministers of such places, and speaking against measures which have been adopted; or for ministers residing in the congregations of settled pastors to pursue the same course; thus strengthening the hands of the wicked, and weakening the hands of settled pastors, are breaches of Christian charity, and ought to be carefully avoided."

to be carefully avoided. to be carefully avoided."

On this proposition, the vote was 9 to 8, as on the last preceding; & those who declined voting entered the follow-wing as their reason, to wit: "As the above does not appear to us to be called for, & is, in our view, liable to great misapprehension and abuse, and may not be, in all respects correct, we therefore decline to act; there being cases when it is the duty of ministers of the Gospel freely to communicate, but the communicate, when the communicate, we have the communicate, when the communicate is the duty of ministers of the Gospel freely to communicate, when the communicate is the communicate, when the communicate is the communicate when the communicate when the communicate is the communicate when the co by letter or otherwise, with one another, and with private Christians, and give notice of approaching danger; to do which, they are hound by their office, and the impropriety of neglecting it is in proportion to the magnitude of the terests involved."

Mr. Benan introduced the following, to wit: "In preaching the Gospel, language ought not to be employed with the intention of irritating or giving offence; but, that preaching is not the best adapted to do good and save souls which the hearer does not perceive to be applicable to his own character." On this vote, 10 were in favor, and 8 de clined voting; names as before, except that Dr. Humphrey new voted in favor. Those who declined voting, assigned this reason: "As the above does not appear to us to be, it the course of Divine Providence, called for, we therefore

On Mation of Mr. Frost, the following propositions we On Mation of Mr. Frost, the following properties on the manufacture of the munseasonable hour, ought to be studiously avoided."—" In accounts of revivals of religion, great care should be taken that they be not exaggerated."

The remainder of Tuesday, with the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, July 25 and 26, was spent in seasons of the studies of th

prayer, the reading of sundry documents, and free conver-sation upon them. In the evening of Thursday, dissolved the meeting.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, AUGUST 10, 1827

MAINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY Twentieth Annual Report, rendered June 27

1827, at Hallowell: abridged from the Christian Mirror.

County of Washington .- In this county but two Missionaries have been employed; the ground having been mostly occupied by the Massachusetts Society for many years .- Rev. W. Gale has labored at Eastport, 14 weeks. Here are a small church and society, needing the sympathy and aid of others. The circumstances, which favor continued and increased efforts are many, The place is important as one of the outposts of the State, and on account of its growing population, and its influence on other surrounding places. There is an increase of religious interest, and of willingness to make sacrifices for the support of the ministry .- Houlton, Mr. S. B. Witherell, 12 weeks; no return.

Counties of Hancock, Waldo and Penobscot .-In these counties, 8 missionaries have been employed; whole time, 112 weeks .- Brooksville and Penobscot, Rev. M. Ellis, 14 weeks, one half in each town. Mr. E. is pastor of the church in B. The latter place is in a very destitute, fallen state.-Belfast, Mr. N. Wales, 14 weeks. Here the labors of the Missionary appeared to be useful, and he has been invited to become the rett, 4 weeks, to which 4 were added on account of the appearances of a revival. He was still so encouraged, that he staid 6 more, making 14; a longer term than they had ever had preaching before at one time. A church of 9 members was formed in June 1826, and 3 added to it that season. Seven were added in the early part of Mr. S.'s mission; he left others inquiring. They have a monthly concert, a sabbath School for the first time of 40 scholars, and a regular meeting on the Sabbath .- Brooks and Jackson united. Rev. H. White, 14 weeks. In the year, 9 have been added to the church. Religion low, but good attendance. A Sabbath School and a Bihle class in each town .- Foxcroft and vicinity, Rev. Mr. Williams, 14 weeks. The church in F., of which Mr. W. is pastor, has been much tried with cases of discipline, and the trial seems to have been blessed to them. Some cases of honeful conversion. In Sebec, Mr. W.labored 3 weeks. A few congregationalists, having a distant hope of a church and minister .- Vicinity of Garland, Rev. Mr. Wilkins of Garland, 6 weeks; no return .- Sebec and Milo, Rev. N. W. Sheldon, of Brownville, 14 weeks. At Milo, things are interesting and encouraging. There were several converts and inquirers. . In Brownville, where Mr. S. is settled, a revival has been enjoyed. Between twenty and thirty, out of a population of only 400, are hopefully born again. In June, 18 were added to the church.-Hampden, Rev. Mr. Loper, 12 weeks. There had been no revival for 9 years, and no addition to the church for about 5 years. Only 25 members remained, of whom but 5 were males. The week previous to the arrival of Mr. L. one of the most active of the 5 was suddenly called to his final account. The church had been more alive for some months, and this event roused them more effectually. Soon after a gentle influence descended, and 8 or 10 were apparently convertbeen employed; whole time, 65 weeks.

ed. Two bible classes were formed; one of 30 females, the other half as many males. In January, Mr. L. was ordained pastor of the church. County of Lincoln .- Eight Missionaries have

Pittston, (in Kennebec Co.) Windsor and Dresden, Rev. J. Sawyer, 8 weeks. There are difficulties in all the three; more especially in W. and D. Spirit of religion and discipline low. Missionary services gratefully acknowledged .- Montville, Rev. Mr. Long, 4 weeks. Organized a tract society of 25 members.-Camden, Mr. D. D. Tappan, 4 weeks .- Lewiston and Danville in Cumberland Co. separated by the Androscoggin river, Mr. D. Newell, 9 weeks. In these places the people are awakened to the value of the gospel, and have subscribed a sum adequate to the support of a minister one half of the time, though they are few and feeble .-Richmond and Dresden, Rev. C. Soule, In R. first appearances were discouraging; but an interest was excited, and Mr. S. employed by the people for 10 or 12 weeks longer. A church was formed, containing 9 members, all of whom had belonged to other churches. They expect other additions by letter .- In Pittston, Kenn. Co. Mr. S. labored 4 weeks. He says the church have

dence while destitute of a pastor. - A Society has been formed, auxiliary to the Maine S. S. Union, Litchfield, 6 weeks, Washington, 4 weeks, Rev. D. Lovejoy.-Edgecomb and a missionary Island, Rev. D. Kendrick, 6 weeks. In E. during the last 8 months, God has bestowed the riches of his grace, by the influences of his Spirit upon the people. As the fruits of this work, 40 have expressed a hope, 26 have been admitted to the church, and a few recent instances of inquiry have occurred. Of the converts, 13 were members of the Sabbath School the last season; and the work, for 3 or 4 months, was almost wholly confined to them. - Newcastle and Camden, Rev. J. Sewall Jr. 8 weeks, one half to each. No special attention among his own people, at N. At Camden, a very promising place, very little special attention; but a greater desire for the resettlement of the gospel ministry, than there has been at any time since they became destitute, Mr. S. here assisted in opening 2 sabbath Schools. containing between 80 and 90 scholars. A society was formed, auxiliary to the Maine S. S. Union, and \$60 collected for a library, besides \$15 for the Maine M. S.

Counties of Kennebec and Somerset.-Eleven Missionaries have labored; whole time, 78 weeks. Albion and vicinity, 8 weeks, Mr. J. T. Hawes; who says,- I have nothing to state respecting the people in those places, except it be that ! was very cordially received by a pious few, who are mourning over the desolations of Zion among them .- Strong and Phillips, Rev. Jacob Hardy, 14 weeks. He has been ordained paster in Strong, since the last anniversary; where he has encouragement to labor, especially in his Bible class. In Phillips, several have given evidence of a change, and the attention of the rising generation is excited to the study of the scriptures. -Mercer, Starks, Knox, Fayette, and Industry. Rev. J. Underwood, 14 weeks. In Starks, prospects seem a little reviving. At Industry, he found the state of religion lamentably low. In Fayette, no congregational church, but a few members of the church in Chesterville. There is a large Calvinistic Baptist Church, and the Methodists have a society, and a place for wership. A number are very desirous of missionary labors; 4 persons have lately obtained hope. Mr. U. succeeded in forming 3 Sabbath Schools. The people have subscribed between 30 and 40 dollars to the Maine M. S. [Rem. next neck.]

BLAIR'S OUTLINES OF ANCIENT HISTORY: OR a a new plan. Embracing Biographical Notice of Illustrious Persons; general views of the Geography, Population, Politics, Religion, Military and Naval Affairs, Arts, Literalwe, Manners, Customs and Society of Ancient Nations; a Chronological Table; and a Dictionary of Managery, Name that Geography ry of Proper Names that occur in the work. Boston, S. G. Goodbich, 1827.

To give our readers a view of the plan of this work, we cannot do better than to copy a portion of the preface.

"About four years ago the publisher of this work issued om the press a History of the United States by Rev. C. A. Goodrich on a plan then wholly new. The work ith the approbation of the public, and the publication have amounted to more than 50,000 copies
The success of this work, two the publisher to consucces series of Histories on a similar plan, with such ments as farther experience and reflection and the of teachers should suggest

The first of the series, Blair's Outlines of Chronology The next of the series, Biar's Outlines of Chronology, Ancient and Modern, was published a short time since, and has passed to a third edition. It has received, it is believed, the approbation of every individual who has examined it and is extensively introduced into our seminaries. The second work, Blair's Outlines of the History of Ancient Constant work. cient Greece, was published within the last year. The fire edition is exhausted and a second will soon appear.

The present work, the second in the series in the order of publication, has received particular care in the preparation, and, it is believed, it will be found to pos-sess great and important advantages over any method than the preparation and properly to the presenting Ancient History to the

nd of a learner.
The other works, History of Rome, History of England History of France, and Modern History, are all in a of forwardness and will be published in the cour The publisher has given to this se resent year. present year. The publisher has given to this series! designation of Blair's Outlines, though they are infe wholly original. The reason for this designation is if they resemble Blair's celebrated works for education, making a distinction of type between what is more what is less important, and there is a convenience in large a series corresponding in plan and subject, connected by

The following is the plan of the present work.—In first place the subject is divided into ten perior ing distinguished by some characteristic trait ods are then taken up separately. The mofacts of each are stated in large type, and exp servations, anecdotes, adventures, and interesti lars illustrative of the events, manners, feelings, ions of the age are added in smaller type. At the close the period the lives of the illustrious persons who flor shed during the same are introduced.

ished during the same are introduced.

Having in this way gone through the ten periods, the the reader is instructed in the geography, population, politics, religion, military and naval affairs, arts, literatur, manners, customs, and society of ancient nations. Is have way he is introduced to a close and intimate acquainture with those ancient nations whose history he has read, and can picture to himself their manner of living, thinking, likely and the control of the ing, and acting."

The Outlines of Chronology, the first book in the above mentioned series, we noticed a few months ago, with decided and strong apprebation. And we do not hesitate to commit ourselves in favor of the present work on the same plan. We understand it is prepared by gentleman, one of whose productions has receive ed high encomiums in England. It is evidently the result of much labor; and the arrangement is so lucid as to convey the benefit of that labor in a pleasing manner to the learner. In the use of the best epitome which we have before he the pupil has too often found the study of an cient history like a desart, unproductive, chertless, and almost without bounds. By the aid of this book, it will present divisions and boundaries, order and variety, with now and then a pleasant field and a fountain of water. The plan has many decided advantages: and if it has inconveniences, we have not perceived them The execution, doubtless, is not perfect; but it is worthy of the plan. Were we employed in giring this kind of instruction, a business to which we are not strangers, the "Outlines" should without fail be our text book and the manual of

The preface claims for the work, not arrogan y, the following advantages. It is intelligible interesting, distinct; will enable the pupil to mas ter the difficult subject of dates; presents a view of the whole subject that may be easily compre hended; exhibits it in a manner calculated to es tablish it permanently in the memory; and will lay a strong and lasting foundation for the knowledge of History. May instructers and learners try it, and prove it for themselves.

THE The Ger church in atained in Rev. D me abrid Newb densburgh, Troy, Colu 2. New Long Islam 3. New 4. GENE 5. GEN 7. PITT 10. bash, Mis 11. Kr burgh, Ti 12. Vu ville, Cq

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THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian the United States of America, on the The barch in the United States of America, on the barch in the United States of America, on the safe of June, A. D. 1927, had under its care sizes of June, which with the Presbyteries &c. are so Synods, which with the Presbyteries &c. are so Synods, but the following abstract, prepared by stained in the following abstract, prepared by stained in the following abstract, prepared by stained in the Philadelphiam. Be abridgements from the Philadelphiam.

ALBANY. Eleven Presbyteries. Londonder-Newburyport, Champlain, St. Lawrence, Ogsuburgh, Oswego, Oneida, Otsego, Albany, Champlia. 8, Rev ary IL riches rit upon 40 have to the inquiry

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107. Columbia.

20. New York. Five. Hudson, North River, 22. New York. Five. New York Second.

31. New Jensey. Five. Newark, Elizabeth
32. New Brunswick, Newton, Susquehanna.

43. Genera. Siz. Chenaugo, Courtland, O
43. Genera. Genera, Bath.

5. Genessee. Five. Ontario, Rochester, Gen
20. Genera, Buffalo.

20. Philadelphia. New

Niagara, Bunaio. Philadelphia, Eight. Philadelphia, New ile, Lewes, Baltimore, District of Columbia, lisle, Huntingdon, Northumberland. PITTSBURG. Seven. Alleghany, Erie, Hart-Redstone, Steubenville, Washington, Ohio. WESTERN RESERVE. Four. Detroit, Grand

er, Portage, Huron. Оню. Seven. Columbus, Richland, Chilie, Lancaster, Athens, Miami, Cincinnati.

J. INDIANA. Four. Salem, Madison, Wa-

Missouri.
Kentucky. Five. Louisville, Muhlen, Transylvania, W. Lexington, Ebenezer.
Virginia. Three. Winchester, Hanover,

Lexington.
13. N. Carolina. Five. Orange, Fayetteville, Concord, Mecklenburg, Bethel.
14. Tennessee. Four. Abington, Union,
Holstein, French Broad.
15. W. Tennessee. Four. W: Tennessee,
Shiloh, Mississippi, N. Alabama.
16. S. Carolina and Georgia. Six. S. Caro-

na, Hopewell, Charleston Union, Harmony,

ina, Hopeweil, Charleston Union, Harmony, Georgia, S. Alabama.

The number of Presbyteries enumerated is 89; of ministers of the gospel, 1,214; of licentiates, 218; of candidates for the gospel ministry, 229; of churches, 1887; of additions to the full communion of the church during the last year, 3088; of present consists for the full. communion of the church during the last year, 12,983; of persons now in the full communion, 155,255; of adults baptized during the last year, 2,965; and of infants baptized in the same time, 10,229; making a total of 13,194 cases of baptism.

The funds reported as collected during the ear, are, for missionary purposes, \$11,053 46; ear, are, for missionary purposes, \$1,50 missioners to the General Assembly, \$2,947 63; for the contingent expenses of Presbyters, \$461 69; or Theological Seminaries, \$6,263 84; and for the continuous fo

the education of poor and pious youth, with a riew to the gospel ministry, \$11,969 92.

Our increase of ordained ministers, since the last year, has been \$7, notwithstanding our loss of 17 by death. In the same time our increase of Licentiates has been 31; of Candidates, 25; of Churches reported, 68; of persons now in the full communion of the Presbyterian Church, 7,793; and of baptisms, 344. The number added to the full communion of the Church, in 1926, was 12,171; and the increase, in the additions of this

year, is 767.

The Vacant churches, under the care of the General Assembly, exclusive of those, which have stated supplies, at present amount to 700. Most of these are unable singly to support a pastor; but, by being united, two or three of them under one pastoral charge, might do it; could the requi-site number of faithful & able ministers be found.

PISCATAQUA CONFERENCE, N. H. Account abridged from the N. H. Repository & Obs.]

Most of the churches have enjoyed a scason of refreshing, a greater or less extent. In 6 or 7 towns, revivals have is greater to the narratives given at the meeting in Rochester, June 20, it appears, that about 500 persons had been hopefully convorted to Christ within the limits of the Conference, since their meeting at Brentwood, a year ago. The Conference consists of 14 churches, 2 more than were included the Lost year. "In Rye, an animating work of grace has occurred, resulting in the hopeful conversion of 100 souls, 27 of whom have united with the visible church. In Durham, are reckneed sevently hopeful conversions, in connection with the Congregational Society in that town, and the church has already risen from 26 to 66 in number. In Humpton, hopes are cherished of about 100 persons, of all ages, and 40 have been added to the church. The Academy in that place, shared largely in the good work. In Stratham. 50 or 60 converts are reckoned, and 22 have made public profession. In Exeter, are about 40 hopeful converts, including 10 or 12 young men of Phillips' Academy, 20 being already added to the Congregational Churches. In North-Humpton, a good work of divine grace has long been going forward, peculiarly refreshing to the church, and numbering a due proportion, as the subjects of renewing grace. In Portamonth, the work of revival hard been powerful. From the narratives given at the meeting and numbering a due proportion, as the subjects of renewing grace. In Portenuouth, the work of revival has been deep, and powerful. And although it has been long protected, it is still in a most animating state.—21 have been received to the church, 50 or 60 hopeful converts remain, and 80 or 90 persons still attend the meeting for religious inquiry. Nothing like this, has occurred in that large and ancient town, for 80 years. The Conference snnt 20 dollars, a year, are, to the these

The Conference sent 20 dollars, a year ago, to the then estistute & feeble church of Epping. This little remit-ance, coming at a critical time, was the means of strengthrang them,& of putting measures in train for the settlement of their present beloved pastor. A member of the Conferwn;" & his gratuitous labors were blest to the promotion

Of Woodstock, Vt. whose death was announced last eck, was a devoted and useful minister of Christ; and cease has made a sensible breach upon the church.-The Vermont Chronicle says: "Mr. Chapin has been ong known as an able, active, and efficient friend of various benevolent societies; and as an officer of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society especially, his loss will be deeply felt and lamented through the State. In the faithdischarge of the duties of an important office, which he held for several of the last years of his life, he had become better acquainted with the state of our churches than any ther man."-He was the Editor of a small religious paer, which was published at Woodstock for several years, and which was discontinued in 1824. He was the author of he "Missionary Gazetteer," a work of great convenience and utility to all who read missionary intelligence, or who ok for the salvation of the world.

It is worthy of remark, that a bother of Mr. Chapin's hed at West Springfield, S days before him, of the same disorder: Mr. Justin Chapin, 46.

" Shail I send my son to Cambridge College?"

As the send my son to Cambridge College?"

Let the Christian parent deliberately and prayerfully one-ship is responsibilities as a parent before he answers this question in the affirmative. Would such a disposal of your son voluntarily made, be training him up in the starture and admonition of the Lord? It is a fact of which the public aught to be fally apprized, that the Hollis Professor of Divinity, to whom the students look as lear religious teacher, and who is their preacher half the day on the Sabbath during the whole four years of their college life, has declared himself a Universalist with an applicaness which need not to be misunderstood. Can the Caristian parent, by placing his son under such an inflaence, put in jeopardy his moral and eternal well being, and be innocent?

Unworthy of Imitation .- A person who gives us his name informs us, that the militia company whose good ex-tuple we noticed May 18th, in a town near Boston, have eversed the decision they then made. They have, he ys, had a new choice of an officer; the candidate the will give treats received 58 votes, the former candiate 20. We are sorry to record such an instance of popuar phrenzy; but as friends to truth, we do not feel justified n refusing. See 2 Pet. ii. 22.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. MESSES. EDITORS, - Please to insert the following acknowledgement. Yours, Howard C. Malcom, General Agent, &c. Amount before acknowledged,

Amount before acknowledged, \$710
Hon. Wm. Bartlett, Newburyport, his own subscrip. 100
" John Pettingell, do. do. do. do. W. B. Bagnater, do. by teachers of his school, 30
Rev. L. F. Dinick, do. by ladies of his Society, 30
C. W. Mitton, do. do. do. 40

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Rev. L. F. Dimick, do. by ladies of his Society, 50

"C. W. Mitton, do. do. 30

"Dan. Dana, D. D. do. do. 30

"Dan. Dana, D. D. do. do. 30

"J. P. Cleaveland, do. by ladies of Epise. Chh. 30

"Brown Emerson, Salem, do. 1st Cong. Society, 30

"J. P. Cleaveland, do. do. Presbyt. Church, 50

"Thos. B. Ripley, Portland, do. Baptist Congreg. 30

"C. P. Grosvenor, Roston, do. 1st Baptist Soc. 30

"J. D. Knowles, do. do. 2d do. 30

"Edward Beecher, do. do. Park Street Soc. 30

"Wm. Leavitt, Roxbury, do. Baptist Society, 30

"Mm. Leavitt, Roxbury, do. Baptist Society, 30

And the following subscriptions, all of Boston.

James Blake, 10; E. Kimball, 10; Nathaniel Willis, 10; James How, 10; R. L. Bird, 10; J. Macomber, 10; Jon. Carleton, 10; W. Graves, 5; D. N. Griggs, 5; W. Jackson, 5; C. Forbes, 5; Ensign Lincolu, 5; T. Emerson, 5; Rev. B. B. Wisner, 5; Rev. O. Eastman, 5; Rev. L. Beecher, 5; W. Grocer, 5; J. Bumstend, 5; W. W. Hone, 5; R. Fletcher, 3; a friend, 5; A. H. Twambly, 3; B. Judium, 3; L. S. Cragin, 3; James Clapp, 3; — Adams, 2; J. Thayer, 2; N. W. Withington, 2; W. Gutterson, 2; Rev. Dr. Jenks, 2; J. G. Phillips, 3; J. Harmon, 2; E. Mears, 2; H. Wilbur, 2; A. Lewis, 2; P. Mitchell, 2; S. Lathrop, 3; Allennett, 1; J. H. Eayres, 1; J. Deeker, 1; J. C. Pinks, 1; W. Lane, 1; D. Pike, 1; W. Folmson, 1; J. W. Converse, 1; W. Keith, 1; J. Robinson, 1; E. H. Couriers, 1; — Wilard, 1, a friend, 50 cts.; a marriage fee, \$1,20; S. Winslow, 50 cts.; — May, 50 cts.; Parks, Plymouth, 1. Total, \$1494, 20.

CAUTION TO SABEATH SCHOOLS.

CAUTION TO SABRATH SCHOOLS.

A correspondent of the Connecticut Observer cautions those who select books for Sabbath School Libraries, to beware of bad books passing under good titles; and mentions one which had crept into a library in the parish where he resides, which the Superistendents of the school have ordered to shadames. The caution is seasonable; for scarcely any purchaser or bookseller can be personally acquainted with every book that is published, and there is probably not a Depository in the country, that can furnish every book that may be desirable in a large school.

LITERARY RECORD.

Union College, N. Y.—The day before commencement, the anniversary Oration was delivered by the Hon. John B. Yates of New York. The subject of this address, was the influence of literature upon the political character of our country. The Rev. Dr. McAuley of New York is appointed to give the oration next year. The degree of A. M. was conferred on 23 Alumni, in course—and the honorary degree of A. M. on James A. Bayard of Wilmington, Del. The degree of D. D. was confered on Rev. Francis Wayland President of Brown University; Rev. John Ludlow, of Albany; Rev. Orin Clark, Geneva; Rev. John Brown, of Cazenovia.

Washington College.—The first commencement of this

Ludlow, of Albany; Rev. Orin Clark, Geneva; Rev. John Brown, of Cazenovia.

Washington College.—The first commencement of this Institution, was held in Hartford, Conn. on the 2d inst.—The degree A. B. was conferred on 10 young gentlemenand of A. M. on Rev. John M. Garfield, and Wm. Croswell, Alumni of Yale College. The degree L. L. D. was conferred on his Excellency Gideon Tomlinson. Of the graduates from this young institution 1 belongs to Vermont, 1 to Massachusetts, 2 to Connecticut, 3 to New York, 2 to Maryland, and 1 to S. Carolina.—Wm. W. Ellsworth Esq. of Hartford is appointed professor of Law.

University at Charlottexville.—Prof. Key and his family have left the University for England. The Rector and Visiters lave appointed Mr. Bonnycastle, formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy, to succeed Mr. Key, who was Professor of Mathematics, they also attached to his department the subject of mathematical physics; leaving Natural Philosophy, (or experimental physics) with the application of physical science to the Arts, as a distinct professorship, which efforts are now making to fill as soon as practicable.

Baston Primary Schools—Desired.

of the Standing Committee of Primary Schools, made the 17th ult. it appears, that the number of schools is 52, and the pupils, from 4 to 7 years, receiving instruction therein was 3134. Examinations during the half year 303.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY

Religious Attention in India. - Rev. George D. Religious Attention in maia.—Rev. George B. Boardman, in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Sharp, of this city, dated Calcutta, March 6th, gives the pleasing intelligence, that within a few weeks, the work of the Lord had commenced in the villages below Calcutta in a most glorious manner. Messrs. Trawin and Piffard, Missionaries from the London Society, had been applito by a deputation from a large number of villa ges, to visit them, and make known to them the way of salvation. They had gone as requested, and found the people "ready and prepared to receive the gospel." The places of worship were thronged, and "multitudes follow the missionaries from village to village, to hear the word of life." life." Some whole nights are spent in commu-nicating religious instruction. The distinctions of caste are renounced, and the people furnish a common repast for the native Christians who vi-sit them. Rev. Messrs. Judson and Wade were at Amherst, to which place Mr. Boardman expected to proceed in ten days.

Burmah .- The Star contains a letter from Dr. Judson to Dr. Stoughton, dated at Ava, Dec. 7, 1826. It will be recollected that he accompanied an English embassy to the government at Ava, as interpreter; and that one great inducepresent beloved pastor. A member of the Conferas appointed to visit Newington, "a long-deserted & his gratuitous labors were blest to the promotion ival there.

THE REV. WALTER CHAPIN,

Voodstock, Vt. whose death was appointed last quence of the extraordinary ground assumed by the Burmese Commissioners. Reluctant as th government has ever been, to enter into any stip-government has ever been, to enter into any stip-ulations with a foreign power, they resolved to do nothing more, than they were obliged to, by the treaty of Yandabo. And as that required them to make a "commercial treaty," they re-solved to confine the discussions to points strictly commercial: so that instead of a treaty of twencommercial; so that instead of a treaty of twenty-two articles, calculated to place the relations of the two countries on the most liberal & friendly footing, the treaty just concluded, is confined to four, and those utterly insignificant." The letter adds: "Dr. Price has lately lost his Burman wife, Ma Noo. She persevered to the last, in a very consistent profession and exemplification of the Christian faith, and is I trust, the fifth Burman that has entered into the rest, that remaineth for the people of God."

Seneca Mission .- Mr. Harris writes to the editor of the Western Recorder, dated July 24, that their meetings began to exhibit unusual seriousness about the first of January last. Several sudden deaths, which occurred soon after, increased the alarm. On the first Sabbath in May, 6 persons at that station were admitted to the supper, and two from the Alleghany. Several attended from the Cattaraugas station, and were impres sed, and soon the work extended to that station also. There a church was formed the first part of July, consisting of 13, including Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, the instructers. Several more at both stations have hope, and the work has not ceased

at either. Presbylery of Rochester, N. Y.-It appears, from the minutes of late semi-annual meetings, published in the Rochester Observer, that the churches have never before exhibited so many pleasing indications of prosperity. Many them have experienced a general refreshing, during the past winter. In Chili, 28 converts are reconed, & the feeble Society has been strengthened. In Wheatland, about 55 copverts, in the several denominations of Christians. The church in Parma and Greece has been visited. In Roch-

ester, the three Presbyterian congregations have received 73 new members, and probably as many more in their congregations have hope. Many converts are reconed in other congregations

A Revival has prevailed in Townsend and Jamaica, Vt., and is now progressing in the Bap-tist Society in Putney. A 2nd Baptist church was formed in Townsend, June 4th, consisting of 34 members.

On the 16th inst. a society was formed in Exeter, by the name of the Union Prison Mission Society of Exeter, for the benefit and relief of Prisoners. Mr. Charles C. P. Moses was appointed Trensurer, and Messrs. John Lovering, John C. Almy and George Gardner, Collectors, who will also receive the names of new members. One hundred and twenty have already joined the society and it is hoped that all who can part with so small a sum as is required for this object of mercy, will generously lend their aid and their names.

this object of mercy, will general their names.

The funds will be appropriated by the pastors of the several churches in this town for providing that unhappy class of our fellow creatures with religious instruction, farnishing them with religious books or tracts, or such temporal relief as their situation may require and the funds of the so afford the means.—Rockingham Caz.

Sabbath Schools.—A County Sabbath School Union, for Orleans Co. N. Y. was formed at the Court-house In Albion, July 17.

Reduction of Price .- The American Sunday School Union have made a deduction on the pri-ces of some of their publications; from one lifth

to one third.

A Sabbath School Union, for the county of New Haven, Conn. was formed at Cheshire on the 1st inst., auxiliary to the Connecticut Union. Rev. Mr. Stebbins, of Orange, was elected president; Mr. Jeremy L. Cross, of N. Haven, Sections

retary.

The Franklin Baptist Association met et Middlefield, N. Y. June 20. It contains 15 ordain-ed ministers, 3 licentiates, 24 churches, 2007 members; of these 83 were received from the world the past year.

The Maternal Association of Utica, N. Y. embraces 33 mothers, and 120 children, including those over 4 and under 18 years of age. It has existed 3 years. In 1826, in the course of a few weeks, nearly 20 of the children repented, em-braced the Saviour, and entered personally into

ORDINATIONS, &c.
Ordained in Montville, Me. Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON, as an Evangelist. First Prayer by Br. D. Ricker, and Sermon by the same from 2 Tim. iv, 4. Charge by Br. Hooper. Consecrating prayer by Br. Fogg.

TEMPERANCE.

A society commenced in Keene, N. H. in April last, called the Association of Keene for discouraging the use of ardent spirits. The constitution has since been signed by a large portion of the citizens. The Sentinel of that place says: "We have the satisfaction to think that much good has already been effected. It is becoming less fashionable to treat on every trivial occasion, and fermented Liquors are now substituted for distribed. On enquiry at several of the Stores in the village, we were agreeably surprised to find that the sale of ardent spirits had diminished at least 50 per cent this season. We hear the same report from some of the neighboring towns. So far form diminishing the profits of the vender, he rejoices at this result, as more than half his bad debts have always been occasioned by the habitual and excessive use of this article of merchandize. The police laws of our town are excellent, as the process, in cases lice laws of our town are excellent, as the process, in case of intoxication, which sometimes occur, has generally pre-vented the necessity of more than one public notice."

Col. Charles Coit, grocer of Norwich, has discontinued

the sale of ardent spirits from conscientious scruples .- N Haven Chronicle.

the sale of ardent spirits from conscientious scruples.—N. Haven Chronicle.

Remedy for Intemperance.—Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, who has been for some time past unistant to Dr. Chambers, has been appointed by the puble administrator to dispose of the quantity now remaining on hand. Mr. Fanning is in possession of the original recree of the inventor, and has associated himself with James II Hart, M. D.—By these gentlemen the medicine will herefiler be prepared and sold, at the office of the late Dr. Chambers, in Rutgers' medical college. Those who purchase thimselfe when should be careful to apply to the above gentlemen, or to their authorized agents. The great celebrity which it has obtained, will, no doubt, cause it to be counterfeted, or imitated. Indeed we have just heard of a sudden dash, which was occasioned by taking some poisonous drugs in the shape of a remedy for intemperance. But that which is prepared by the above successors to Dr. Chambers, we believe to be perfectly harmless.—Chr. Adv. & Journal.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Intemperance and Murder, often united.—" Wine is a mocker, strong drunk is raging." The Somerset, Pa. Whig relates a horrid transaction, which occurred in that place on the 11th ult. Several men were nowing for a Mr. Walker, among whom was Andrew Birns. In the forenoon Mr. W. went to the mowers, and observed that Burns should point in lower. Burns replied, and Walker said no more, but went away. At 4, P. M. Mr. W. carried out whiskey and water, and again observed this Burns was pointing in too high, and must do the work better. B. became enraged and bantered him to fight. W. refined; when B. stripped and strack W. and W. threw him down. B. then struck him again; when W., at the suggestion of the other men, statted to go to the house. As he was passing the sythes, B. snatched up his own, and made a pass at W., cutting his arm to the bone, laying open his breast and side in a shocking manner. Walker staggered a few steps, exclaimed O God, and fell, when Burns threw his sythe after him, as if it were to finish his victim. The attention of the persons present was at this timediseate in Walker shapes. it were to finish his victim. The attention of the person present was at this time-directed to Walker, who was car ed to the house and shortly after expired: Burns in t mean time, picked up a part of his clothes, and made his escape to the woods.

Charles Sterne, of Windsor, Vt. lately stabled his broth-

cr, Joseph S. Sterne, and gave him a dangerous wound Charles is committed to prisen. A trifling dispute had aris en between them, and the crime is the fruit of intoxication

SECULAR SUMMARY

FOREIGN.

The Greeks on the 4th and 6th of May suffered a severe defeat, with the loos of 2500 men killed, among whom was Gen. Karaiskaki. The whole fleet assisted in landing the troops for the attack. Lord Cochrane escaped by swimming to one of his vessels, and Ges. Church narrow! swimming to one of his vessels, and Ges. Church narrowly escaped being captured. The citabel refused to capitulate. It was not taken on the 16th, but it was reported on the 19th that it was in the power of the enemy.

The garrison of St. Spiridion, manned by a few hundred Torks, had been taken in the control of the enemy.

The garrison of Mt. Spiridion, manned by a few numeror Turks, had been taken by the Greeks, who massacred their infidel foes. This movement so meensed Redschid Pacha, that he caused all the Greeks is his power to be belieaded. On the 25th of April, it is stated, upwards of 2000 Greek women and children were massacred!

The French Marine Department appeared to be actively A fine corvette, of 18 guns, built at Marseilles for the Pa-cha of Egypt, was said to have been captured by a Greek

The Editors of the Paris Constitutionel and Etoile nave each been fined & imprisoned for publishing articles in heir papers repugnant to the will of the government. Reports of a negotiation being on foot for the removal of the French army from Spain, and the British army from Portugal, appeared to be confirmed

England.—The distress of the Manufacturers was not at an end; the subject had been surroduced in Parisament.—Lord Goderich had withdrawn the Grain Bill in despair, since Ministers had been out voted up it in the Lords.

since Ministers had been out voted on it in the Lords.

Singular.—We learn from an English paper, that a large
water spout lately fell in Suifiolk, England, during divine
service on the Sabbath. The church yar! was so filled
with water, that it ran into the enturch to the depth of a filed.
The congregation were much frightened, and rushed into
the aisles, and in the bustle and confusion, many persons
were thrown down into the water. And what is very remarkable, at the distance of two bundred yards from the
church, scarcely a drop of water was perceptible.

Rateria.—The war still continued at Java, May 1.

church, scarcely a drop of water was perceptible.

Batavia.—The war still continued at Java, May 1.
There were about 3000 European troops on the island, and about as many troops in the Dutch service. An additional number was also daily expected from Holland. The Dutch man-of-war, Atalanta, passed Angier, 23d April. A battle was fought in the interior on the 14th. The Dutch troops under Baron Vexela had destroyed about 50 villages.

been engaged in the trade with Central America, both previously to and since the revolution in that country. He mentions many indignities offered to the citizens of the United States, and acts of shameful extortion by the new authorities. Even gentlemen who represented the sovereignty of the United States, have not been secure from insult and aggregates.

A report has been received from Laguayra, by way of St. Thomas, that Bolivar has been elected President of Colombia, by 50 votes against 24. His resignation of course has not been accepted.

Accounts from Rio Grande are to June 11.—Business Accounts from Rio Grande are to June 11.—Busine dull.—A detachment from the B. Ayrean Army had con within 20 miles of the City, and carried off a large quanti of cattle—A few days afterwards a Brazilian Detachment surrounded some houses in which there were 150 troops 90 capitulated, and the rest refused, and were burnt to dea in the houses, which were set on fire.

in the houses, which were set on fire.

By accounts from Santa Martha, to the last of June, it appears that the troops of Colombia are opposed to the views of the Congress of that new Republic, and in favour of Bolivar. This great military chief and the civil power, the Representatives of the people, are at odds, and the army is on the side of the chief.—What the issue will be is very uncertain. Bolivar was expected at Carthagena and it was said bad tendered his resignation of the Dictatorship—How sincere this declaration is, time only can disclose.

There is a rumor, rather improbable, that peace has been oncluded between Buenos Ayres and the Brazels.

The U.S. ship North Carolina, Com. Rogers, has arrived at Norfolk, from the Mediterranean, via. Post au Prince, Havana, Key West, &c. Understood that it was very sickly at Havana. Saw at Key West the Mexican frigate Libertad, and a brig of war of Com. Porter's squadron. The North Carolina has been absent from the U. States twenty-eight months, during which time the officers and crew have generally unioned good health. generally enjoyed good health.

generally enjoyed good health.

DOMESTIC.

The President of the United States arrived in this city on Saturday, en his way to Quincy.—The principal object of his visit is said to be the performance of duties as Executor of his late father's will.

Salute.—On Sabbath day, July 29, Com. Tingey arrived at the Navy Yard, in Portsmouth, N. H. on a journey from East to South, and was saluted by a discharge of cannon. The N. H. Repository says, "We think the gallant Commodore would make a better figure at church on the Sabbath, than on the road. But if he must travel, then let him pass along silently, like other Sabbath breakers, and not give publicity to so bad an example."

Among the contingent expenditures of the national House of Representatives, for the year ending 30th Nov. last, was the sum of \$332, for soda water; \$423 for penknives; \$32 for painting tomb stones, &c. Randolph's porter was probably included in the sum paid for soda water. Soda and whiskey are synonymous, at Washington.

It has been said, that the late Mr. Thaxter was the last of the revolutionary chaplains. But the Palladium says, that Bishop White, who was Chaplain to the Revolutionary Congress, is now living at Philadelphia. Also, the Rev. Dr. Black, who was Chaplain to a Meximum.

Me understand, says the Norfolk Beacon of the 28th, that orders were yesterday received from the Navy Depart-ment, to dismantle the ship Constellation and pay off her

Mr. Wing, the delegate in Congress for Michigan, has been re-elected by a plurality of seven votes. There were three candidates, and the aggregate of votes was for Mr. Wing 1040. Mr. Biddle 1033, Mr. Richards the former delegate 816.

We understand, says the Richmond Enquirer, from a source on which we place reliance, that despatches are to

We understand, says the Richmond Enquirer, from a source on which we place reliance, that despatches are to go out immediately from New York, in the Erie, commanding Commodore Porter to leave Key West.

Western Rail Road. The Commissioners appointed to survey a route for a Rail Road from Boston to the Hudson River, at or near Albany, consisting of Judge Mitchell, Col. Samuel M. McKay, and Col. James F. Enderic will no leave convenee their duty this week. Mitchell, Col. Samuel M. McKay, and Col. James F. Baldwin, will, we learn, commence their duty this week. The inhabitants in the various towns through which they pass can facilitate the business of the commissioners by being prepared to furnish the following information.—The price of labour, granite and other materials for building said road;—the number of tons of produce and all other articles transported from said town to market each year;—the number of tons of merchandize and all other articles transported into said town from Boston, and the price now paid;—the number of tons which would probably be transported provided the price was reduced to one-eighth part of the present price;—the number of passengers that daily travel to and from Boston, either in public or private coaches, and the price paid;—the number of Manufactures of every kind, and the amount they expend yearly for transportation—Cent.

A dreadful accident happened a few days since at Mauch

transportation.—Cent.

A dreadful accident happened a few days since at Mauch Chunk. One of the cars laden with coal, which was on the rail road, broke loose from the ropes and ran with immense velocity down the declavity of the rail way, until it came to a precipice, over which it fell, killing and wounding several men who were at work beneath.

Mr. Burden, of Troy, N. Y., has invented and put in operation a machine for making wrought nails and spikes.

operation a machine for making wrought nails and spikes. One machine will make 900 lbs. of deck spikes in a day.

One machine will make 900 lbs. of dcck spikes in a day.

Comention of Manufacturers.—Seventy-nine delegates from thirteen states had arrived at Harrisburgh July 30, among whom were six from this state, four from New Hampshire, one from Maine, and five from Vermont. Mr. Jusciph Rituer of Pennsylvania was chosen President of the Convention, and Mr. Bull of New York, and Mr. Tilghman of Maryland, Vice Presidents.

Salt Manufactures in Vermont.—A company was incorporated at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, entitled the Vermont Salt Manufacturing Company. The first opperation of the company is to seek for salt water, none being yet known to exist, we believe, in the State. A workman has been procured from Ohio to superintend the boring for water, and preparations have been made for commencing operations on the bank of Ohion River in Montpelier.—[Bos. D. Adv.

The Savings Bank, at Portsmouth, N. H. received the

Montpelier.—[Bos. D. Adv.

The Savings Bank, at Portsmouth, N. H. received the last year in Deposits \$19,682 62, from 596 persons; and the present amount of deposits is \$70,580 48.

Curious Fact.—The Westfield Register states that "some workmen felled a large oak in Southwick recently, and on cutting it into logs, came upon a cavity in the trunk near the lower limbs, from which ran out, as was judged, about one hundred gallons of water. The part containing the water was perfectly sound above, below, and around, and the topmost branches were green and thrifty. As we have never heard of a similar curcumstance, we refer it to have never heard of a similar circumstance, we refer it to the speculations of the Naturalist."

A paper printed at Macon, (Georgia,) says, a spot of earth, about an acre in extent, near the court-house in Lowndes county, suddenly gave way not long since, and sunk to the depth of an hundred feet. The place is now covered with water, the trees standing as they grow—the tallest pine being 20 or 30 feet below the level of the surrounding country.

In is stated in a southern paper, that Jackson Pond in Flo

In is stated in a southern paper, that Jackson Pond in Florida, is said to be increasing in extent, the earth on the margin having settled; or from its outlet becoming obstructed, the quantity of water had accumulated. Fields and orchards cultivated but lately by the Indians are now entirely under water—the tops of the peach trees are nearly covered.

A statement appears in the last National Intelligencer of the health of Washington, the Capital of the United States, compared with Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston; by which it appears that Washington is a very healthy city. The deaths there are said to be one in fifty while in Boston they are one in forty one—in New-York, one in thirty sey: —in Philadelphia, one in thirty two; and in Baltimore, one in thirty eight.

The Washington Insurance Company at Providence has

The Washington Insurance Company at Providence has assed a vote expressing their sense of the judgment and de-The Washington Insurance Company at Provincie has assed a vote expressing their sense of the judgment and desiston displayed by Edward Dobson, mate of the brig Craword, during the late scene of piracy on board that vessel, y which the vessel and cargo, which were insured by that ompany, were preserved, and have presented him the sum f three hundred dollars, in acknowledgement of this aer-

Colonization Society .- The Memorial to Congres which is circulating through the country in favor of this society, is to be offered in the several towns in Vermont, at the Freeman's meeting in September for the election of state officers. A good plan.

Steam Mill.—A steam grist mill has been established at Providence, by Col. J. B. Wood and others, the furnace of which is adapted to the use of the Anthracte Coal. It is ascertained that it will grind ten bushels per hour.

ascertained that it will grind ten bushels per hour.

Distinctions.—The junior editor of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, a respectable gentleman "of color," with about as much dark cotor as many white men, thus speaks of his late passage by a steam-boat from New York to New Haves.

The labours of the previous week had nearly exhausted my wearied frame, and when I inquired after breakfast, for a birth, none could be had, though nearly all were unoccupied; it being contrary to all the rules of humanity, and justice, and equality, that a person of color, however respectable, should sleep in the cabin of the H.—n."

Melancholy Accident.—Drowned, July 31st, is Fair Haven river, by the upsetting of a small boat, the following

meta about a many troops in the Dutch service. An addional number was also daily expected from Holland. The
butch man-of-war, Atalanta, passed Angier, 23d April. A
attle was fought in the interior on the 14th. The Dutch
roops under Baron Vexela had destroyed about 50 villages.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman who has long

Atoful visitation.—At Salina, N. Y. July 20, during a shower, several laborers fled to a haystack, which they had just finished, for shelter. The lightning struck the stock, set it on fire, and killed two of the men. Two others, their companions, were stumed; but being dragged from the flames, revived. It appears that the two who are dead, had entered into some dispute respecting the nature and effects of lightning; and one of them had expressed himself very strongly, wishing it would strike some object not far off, that he might see its effects. Immediately the flash came, the fluid entered his head, rending his hat in pieces, and making ansorifice into the brain. Both the deceased were distinguished for their profuneness. Each has left a wife and five children.

Aug. 2nd, the Hotel of Mr. E. Boltwood, Amherst, Mass. was struck by lightning, and considerably shattered. No serious injury was sustained by the persons in the house, though several were nearly buried by the rubbish.

Mr. Geo. Penny's house in Savannah, and his howse at Greenwich, 5 miles from Savannah, were struck by light-ning, July 15th within a few moments of the same time.

Another brick building of two stories, which was erectig in New York has fallen down and is in complete ruins ing in New York has fallen down and is in complete ruins. Fire at Dedham.—We regret to learn that the Carpet Manufacutory and Machine Shop, recently erected in Dedham by Mr. Golden, an ingenious and enterprising mechanic, together with the stock and materials, were destroyed by fire on the evening of the 51st ult. It had been in operation but a few days. Loss estimated at \$19,000; no insurance.

A Clergyman of New-York states that he last week attended the death beds of three young men, who had been poisoned by drinking beer and cider drawn through the brass pumps, and lead pipes so common in use. The oxide of lead and the verdigris extracted by the action of these supposed conveniences, form in their solution in these liquors a most baleful poison.

ipposed contentions
rs a most baleful poison.

The French frigate Circe has arrived at Norfolk, with The French frigate Circe has arrived at Normis, want thirty-five persons on board sick of yellow fever, having lost her first surgeon of that disease, and the second surgeon being among the sick. She sailed from Toulon April 12, and from St. Jagorde Cubes, July 11.—The sick were to be landed at Crancy Island.

Fourth of July Carelessness.—At Bath, Steulen Co. N. V. the continuous had a celebration of independence in

Fourth of July Carelesances.—At Bath, Stenben Co: N. Y. the gentlemen had a celebration of independence in the usual way, and the ladies made a tea party in a grove. The former company agreed to form a procession, march to the grove, and fire a salute. The gun had been well charged; but a young man by the name of Lewis Morgan, attempted to put in an additional wad.—While in the act of ramming it down, the order was given to fire; the explosion took place and the man was blown nearly 25 feet.—One arm was blown entirely off at the elbow, and the other so much fractured, as to require amputation. Both legs were severely burnt; and there is little prospect of his ever regaining the use of his eyes.

Lishn W Dougell has been committed to juil in Lingoln.

John M'Donnell has been committed to jail in Lincoln county, Md. for a violent assault on board the schr. America, Capt. Dickey, from Cohassat to Northpoit. He knocked down Capt. Dickey and J. Newcomb with an axe, and badly wounded both.

hadly wounded both.

Homicide.—On Sunday evening, a man named Young was killed in Peck Lane, heading from Easez street, by a Mr. Donald, whose house he insisted upon entering. A scuffle ensued, during which Donald struck Young on the head with a hammer, which caused his death.

Suicide.—A Mr. Bolin hung himself in Boston on Friday last, in consequence of a quarrel with his wife, in his own house near Lewis' Cordage Manufactory, on the neck is

Jesse Strang, convicted of the murder of J. Whipple, at Albany, in May last, is sentenced to be hung on the 24th inst. Elsie Whipple, who has had a long trial as an accomplice with Strang in the murder of her husband, has been acquitted. She confessed the crime of adultery with Strang; but the evidence of her participation in the murder was only circumstantial.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Shylock Spooner, to Miss Jane Singleton; Mr. John J. Sullivan, to Miss Eliza Merry; Mr. Watson Freeman to Miss Eveline, daughter of the late Dr. Fessenden; Mr. Charles Edward Noyes, to Miss Sarah Friend Emmons; Mr. Sanuel H. Mitchell, to Miss Elizabeth S. Fenly; Mr. Bela Warner, to Miss Emeline Pitts; Mr. Henry Newhall to Miss Sally Bailey; Mr. Theodore Bartlett, of Northampton, to Miss Adeline Broughton.

In Hingham, Mr. Andrew Cushing to Miss Lucy Hersey.—In Bolton, Rev. Nathaniel Gage, of Nashua, N. H. to Miss Abby R. Gardner, daughter of the Hon. Stephen P. G.—In Grafton, Mr. Aaron Wheeler, of Boiton, to Miss Sarah B. Swett.—In Plymouth, Mr. Samuel Joslyn, of this city, to Miss Adeline Tinkham.—In Westbrook, Mr. George W. Fling, of Boston, to Miss Susannah Mc Clinch Howard Angier.—In Providence, Mr. Collister Wood, formerly of Grafton, Ms. to Miss Elizabeth Wood of Middlebury, Ms.—In Exeter, N. H. Mr. Aaron Sweet, of Boston, to Miss Frances G. B. Chamberlain.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Edward Hale, 16; Mr. John D. Saunders, 66; Mr. James Hewitt, 59; Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. Joseph S. Hastings, 35; Miss Margaret Dunlap, 50; Charlotte Cole, 33; Mrs. Hannah Ward, 68; Levi, eldens son of Mr. Levi Younger, 71-2 years; widow Mary Usher, 75; Mr. Benjamin Owen, 56; Mrs. Margaret Sadler, 29; Capt. Eliusha Brown, 73.

In Charlestown, Capt. Joseph H. Brown, 28; Mrs. Eleanor, wife of Captain William Brown, 42.—In Dorchester, Wm. Cooldge, 17, son of the late Mr. William C. of this city.—In Roxbury, Miss Caroline S. Amory, 35.—In Newton, Mrs. Lydia Knapp, 84.—In Canton, Ms. Willox, son of Edmund D. and Hannah Lucas of this city.—In Neednam, Mrs. Dorothy Broad, 77.—In Lincoln, Mr. William Mercer 84.—At Stevens Hayward's Esq. Acton, Thomas Chatmers, only child of Rev. Aaron Pickett of Cohasset, 14 weeks.—In Framingham, Mrs. Anna, wife of Capt. John Nurse, 65.—In Weston, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of the late Mr. Jonathan Warren, 77; Mr. Nathaniel Allen, 73.—In Newbury, Capt. Theophilus Poor.—In Taunton, Mrs. Lydia Dean, 81, widow of the late Mr. George D.; Mrs. Narcissa, wife of Deacon Eradford Dean, 28.—In Hingham, Mr. Gridley Hersey, 46.—Miss Lydia Fearing, 86.—In Lenox, Mr. David Sears, 97.—In Pittsfield, Mr. Joseph Bailey, a revolutionary soldier, 73.

In Charlestown, Ms. Mrs. Jane Raymerd, in the 94th year of her sgc. At the age of 13 she was converted, and the means which God apparently employed to bring her to the knowledge and love of his truth, was the wonderful piety of a sister, who was then three years and a half old. Suddenly at South Hadley, Lord's day, July 29th, Rev.

Suddenly at South Hadley, Lord's day, July 29th, Rev

Joel Hayes.
In Littleton, N. H. Rev. Joseph Willard, late paster of

In Littleton, N. H. Rev. Joseph Willard, late pastor of the Congregational church in that place, 72.

In Albion, Me. Miss Deborah Washburn, daughter of Zalmuna W. Esq., 16, killed by lightning.

In Caswell county, N. C., the Rev. Barzillai Graves.
In Russia, Herkimer co. N. Y. an aged Mr. Filloe, by excessive drinking. He was an Universalist.—W. Rec.
In Warren Co. Geo. July 4, John Torrance, Esq. a goldier of the revolution. He visated Warrentown, that norning, heard an oration, conversed on the mysterious leaths of Adams and Jefferson, and expressed a wish that might be permitted to close his eyes on the 4th of On his return, he suddenly fell from his horse and

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.
FAMILIAR Letters between a Mother and her Daugher at school. By Mrs. Taylor and Jane Taylor. With a

ter at school. By Mrs. Taylor and Jane Taylor. With a frontispiece, just published, and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 182, Washington-street.

Rarely do we meet with a book which, in such artless but beautiful style, lays open the tender heart of a fond Mother, and the simple, unsuspecting honesty of a dutiful daughter. Whilst the young mind is delighted with the narration of enterbaining incidents, religious instruction fastens on the understanding.

Also, Gleanings for Youth—Susan Gray—The Village school.

August 10.

chool.

JUST published by R. P. & C. Williams, No. 79, Washington Street,—Candid Examination of the Episcopal Church, in Two Letters to a Friend. Fourth edition. To which is added, a Consideration of some Popular Objections to the Episcopal Church. \$10 per hand; \$1,50 per dozen, in thick paper covers.

LEGHORNS, MERINO SHAWLS, RUGS. JOHN GULLIVER, No. 253, Washington-street, has just received one case of BOLIVAR HATS, imported in the De Witt Clinton, the last vessel at New-York from Leghon.—Some of the Hats are extra quality.

One case MERINO SHAWLS from the house of Lupin & Son, containing long & square shawls of all the sizes & colors usually worn.—ALSO, one bale of TUFTED

k colors usually worn.—2220, one and new patterns.

August 10.

No. 11, SCHOOL STREET.

MRS. R. JONES, grateful for past favors, would inform her friends and the public, that she can accommodate a few more ragular Boarders.

Gentlemen visiting the city, will find a pleasant and healthy situation, and are invited to call. August 10th.

A GENTLEMAN and Wife can be accommodated with BOARD in a pleasant and central situation. Likewise several single Gentlemen. For further information, apply at the Recorder Office.

3w Aug. 40.

From the Christian Examiner SEASONS OF PRAYER.

To prayer, to prayer ;—for the morang breaks, And earth in her Maker's smile awakes. The light is on all below and above,
The light of gladness, and life, and love.
Oh, then, on the breath of this early air,
Send upward the incense of grateful prayer.

To prayer;—for the glorious sun is gone,
And the gathering darkness of night comes on.
Like a curtain from God's kind hand it flows,
To shade the coach where his children repose.
Then kneel, while the watching stars are bright,
And give your last thoughts to the Guardian of night To prayer;—for the day that God has blest, Comes tranquilly on with its welcome rest. It speaks of creation's early bloom; It speaks of the Prince whosburst the tomb. Then summon the spirit's exalted powers, And devote to Heaven the hallowed hours.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

DESCRIPTION OF GIBRALTAR. In a letter from Rev. Mr. Gridley, American Mis-sionary in Asia Minor, to Rev. R. Anderson of Boston. Obligingly communicated for the Recorder & Telegragh.

Brig Rook, Nov. 1, 1826.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Gibraltar is a peninsula, consisting chiefly of a lime-stone rock. Its length is three miles; its breadth from a half to length is three miles; its breadth from a fail to three-fourths of a mile. It connects on the North with Spain, by a low Sandy beach called the Neutral Ground, along which it presents an almost perpendicular point of 1450 feet elevation. The only access to Gibraltar by land, is along the foot of this dizzy precipice, by a narrow pass around the north-east corner. Hence no pains for its present has been spared. in fortifying this point has been spared. Every spot on the sides and on the top of the rock, where fortifications can be erected, is well improved. Besides these numerous fortifications on ide, from its base to its summit extensive excavations have been made in the rock itself, from which, through port-holes, cannon may be dis-charged from the perpendicular portions of the rock. These excavations, which in the whole probrock. These excavations, which in the whole probably fall little short of two miles in length, and which are every where sufficiently spacious to admit of loaded wagons being driven along them, are carried in various directions fifteen or twenty yards from the front of the rock. At short distances, chambers are carried out from these galleries, in which, before port-holes, are mounted heavy guns. Some of these chambers are extensive halls, the largest of which has often been con-verted into a ball chamber. It is situated in a projecting portion of the rock, so as to receive the light through port-holes in three sides, and by a small opening, for a ventilator, through the dome from above. It would admit nearly a thousand persons at once. Its roof is arched, and rises, in the centre, about thirty feet, I should judge, from the floor. Its dome is accessible from above, and on its top the visiter, if he dare venture out, may seat himself, and at the elevaventure out, may seat himself, and at the eleva-tion of 800 feet, survey the plain beneath him, and gaze upon the craggy cliff rising still 600 feet above him, and wonder at the dexterity of the apes, leaping carelessly from crag to crag, where a single misstep would precipitate them a thousand feet upon the rocks below.

From these excavations a large number of heavy guns may be brought to bear upon a single point, and may be worked in almost complete security; as a port-hole at such a height, is but a small mark. With these guns it was found, a few years since, but a short work completely to de-molish St. Phillip's castle, which had been built by the Spanish government, at the expense of five or six millions of dollars. This castle, now a pile of ruins, is a mile or more from the excavations With these guns armies to any extent may be cut off, as fast as they could be marched upon the neutral ground, and before they could reach the

gate of the town. Gibraltar is also well fortified against attack from the water. Near its east shore, and along its whole extent, is an inaccessible ledge, from This point is fourteen hundred feet his legge. The southern extremity of this ledge is point Europe. This point is fourteen hundred feet high, and its sides so steep that a stone can easily be thrown from its top into the ocean below. There, on an area of a few rods square, surrounded by a wall running along the brink of the precipice, is a tower and two stone buildings, which are now

little more than a pile of ruins. From this point, along the southern, western, and north-western shore quite around to the high rock on the north, is a heavy wall of huge stones bolted together, and surmounted by artillery. In the rear of this wall, on more elevated ground, are many smaller fortifications. An additional security is furnished by the shoals, which on every side keep all vessels at a respectful distance.

The Bay is along the west and north-west.

From this the land rises, first gradually, then from this the land rises, first gradually, then more rapidly, and seen by an ascent so steep as to be climbed only by stairs, or zigzag paths, which have been wrought in the rock.

Two-thirds of Gibraltar is habitable only to apes, foxes, and goals, which are here found in great abundance. Game here is secure, as no

wder can be burned in the place except by a

soldier on duty.

The town, which appears from the water but a little cluster of houses, contains not less than 30,000 souls. It is about a mile in length, extending from the north-west corner of the rock, to a wall on the south running from the water to the top of the cliff. Its breadth cannot be more than sixty or eighty rods, where the steepness of the ascent will not admit of buildings extending farther. The whole ground is completely occupied. Houses are generally three or four stories, brick, or stone, covered with yellowish stuccolars-ground floor of tiles. A narrow entry passes through from the street to a small, square, open court in the rear, on every side of which, & over each story, is a piazza. The rooms are finished and furnished much as in New England, and have Venitian blinds to the windows, few of the roofs are flat and tiled; but most of them are very steep, and covered with pieces of potter's ware. Buildings are generally plain, many of them old, and very few clegant.

The streets are crooked and narrow, but well paved with square stones, and have side-walks which are kept very clean. They are continu-ally thronged with Spaniards, Moors, Jews, sol-diers, and beasts of burden. Few carriages of

any kind are seen.

There are no wells in the town. Rain water is carefully preserved in tanks, and hundreds of asses are kept constantly bringing in water from the wells on the Neutral Ground. They carry each three ten gallon kegs on a saddle constructed for the purpose. There are few gardens or trees of any kind: the market, however, is well supplied with fruits and vegetables from Spain and the Barbary coast.

Gibraltar, south of the wall, is principally devoted to fortifications, barracks, military stores, parade grounds, gardens, and burying-places. In this part, also, situated two-thirds of the way up the mountain, is St. Michael's Cave. It is entered by an opening sufficiently large to admit of several persons walking in abreast. Its floor, which is of earth, descends at an angle of

30 degrees, till it approaches the opposite side, where it ascends. Near the centre is a huge irregular pillar supporting the roof. Many smaller pillars, some entire and others broken, are arranged along the sides. Depending from the roof, are numerous stalactites of various sizes, lengths, and figures. From the floor several stalagmites arise, one of which hears some resemblance to a human figure of girantic size in a sitblance to a human figure of gigantic size in a sit-ting posture. This I conclude to be no other than St. Michael bimself. This cave in size will compare with our largest churches.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Second Annual Report-Contin 5. Corrupt Teachers.—This community of vilplied with teachers of uncommon experience and

Andrew Buck, of Philadelphia, aged 33 years, was convicted of larceny, in 1806, and committed to prison for four years. He was pardoned in July, 1809. He was recommitted in Dec. 1810, for forgery, on three indictments, and sentenced for three years on each. After he was committed to Prison, he had another trial on six in-dictments, for crimes committed before his conviction, and was sentenced for two years on each; making a sentence of twenty one years. He was pardoned July 16, 1816. He was convicted again, by the name of George Green, Dec. 1816, and sentenced to seven years hard labor. He left the Prison, at the expiration of his sen tence. He was convicted again of forgery, in less than a year, under the names of Andrew Buck, John Wilson, A. B. Green, and sentenced to hard labor three years. In a month after, he had another trial, on two indictments, for crimes committed before his conviction, and received a sentence of five years on each. He boasts, notwithstanding he has been so often pardoned, that he has taken eighteen christmas dinners in the Penitentiary in Philadelphia. This man's inter-course was unrestrained, in a Prison containing nearly 400 convicts.

The Records of our Prisons show, that ever the female convicts have been associated with persons of similar hardihood in crime. In the Penitentiary in New-York city, the number of females, in November, 1925, was sixty-six; of whom twenty were committed a second time. six a third, two a fourth, and one a fifth. Charlotte Thomas was condemned to the State Prison in Thomas was condemned to the State Prison in January, 1797, for grand larceny, for four years. She was pardoned July 14, 1800. She was recommitted April 14, 1801, for petty larceny, and sentenced for two years. After her discharge, again convicted June, 1803, for three years. Again discharged and recommitted on two indictments, August 12, 1806. And after her dis-charge, was condemned the fifth time for grand lareeny on the 19th of June, 1813, and sentenced for three years.

In the Massachusetts Prison, Henry Wood, from Acton, Mass. was sentenced for life, for ourglary, Dec. 11, 1800: received pardon Nov 1811: was convicted again for theft in Boston, in May, 1812, and sentenced for six months. was discharged at the expiration of his sentence in Nov. and recommitted in Dec. 1814, for thest, and sentenced for three years. He was discharg-ed in Dec. 1817, and convicted of thest in Nov. 1818, and sentenced for life. He was dischargloss, and sentenced for life. He was discharged by order of the Court, Oct. 1824, and was recommitted for larceny, May 6, 1825, and sentenced for seven years. Not long since, this man was placed at the head of the cook room, No. 1, where were generally associated with him at night, ten young convicts, who were selected because they were comparatively innecent.

cause they were comparatively innocent.

These are selected as a few only of the many veterans in crime, who have been admitted as teachers in our Penitentiaries, to a free communication with young convicts. Of course they readily communicate the history of years to their young admirers, and through them this deadly oison to the extremities of the State.
6. Arts of Mischief. The things taught in this

nity are as remarkable as the character of

The following table exhibits the proportion for counterfeit money in several Prisons.

Number of | For Counterfeit | Proportion. Convicts. | Money. Maine, NewHampshire, Vermont, 93 257 ermont, 534
Assachusetts, 297
uburn, whole term, 997 1 to 11 119

Many of these men have been associated with gangs of counterfeiters, and are acquainted with gangs of counterieters, and are acquainted with their names, residence, principles of trade, lan-guage, and mode of operation. They can of course introduce their young pupils, when they leave the prison to this world of iniquity. Many of the men living in society, who are engaged in this traffic, are not suspected. They deal in this article on a large scale, and employ trusty runners, who are more likely to be detected than their employers. It is a little surprising, however, that the suspected, that there might be such an unde-signed coincidence of testimony concerning them, obtained from different Prisous, as to involve their character in suspicion, that would never be allayed till they were detected. The purpor of this declaration will be better understood by the following testimony. The commissioners ap-pointed to visit the State Prisons of New York, in their report to the Legislature, state, that one of their number endeavored by an examination of the prisoners in solitary confinement, at Auto ascertain how far authentic information could be obtained, that might lead to the detection of others, and to a knowledge of their haunts and the means by which systematic plans of villang are successfully carried on. The inquiries were directed chiefly towards the object of horse stealing, and the making and circulating coun-terfeit bank paper.

"It was soon found," say they, "that the pris-

oners made disclosures of a very i deresting character, and that in important particulars there was often an exact agreement in the narration of those who had not seen each other in Prison. In some instances these disclosures cast a new light upon cases which we knew of before, and explained facts which on the trial had not been suspected by either the counsel for the people or the The examinations contain minute details of persons, names, places and employments, plans of villany and systematic operations by which vast contributions are levied on society.

The Commissioners of the State of New-York are not the only persons, who obtain this information. About 700 convicts, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts; about 900 in the city of New-York, and about twice as many more in the States south and west, are adnitted to an uninterrupted intercourse with a community in which are teachers thoroughly acquainted with the art of counterfeiting money. The

Commissioners obtain the information to correct the evil: the young convicts to guide their lives. But this is an evil which does not merely prepare convicts for a life of villany when they leave the prison. There is evidence of all sorts, that this business has been carried on within the walls of our Penitentiaries. Several cases have been already mentioned in which assistant keepers have been engaged in circulating counterfeit money for convicts. Besides, in a general search of the Massachusetts Prison, in the autumn of 1925, bills already altered, bills in the process of

alteration, and small bills suitable to alter, were found on the persons of the convicts. About the same time were found between twenty and thirsame time were found between twenty and that ty copper plate dies, prepared and neatly engraved for the purpose of altering bills. And some time before, other dies of a similar kind, and an iron or steel press, baving upright posts, and a cross beam, and screws, with a platform for stamping bills in possession of one Ross, a well known and accomplished artist in this line well known and accomplished artist in this line of business. The officers state that this man had been extensively acquainted in Europe and America; that he could imitate any signature; that he was a prince in this department of wicked-ness, and when confined in Prison had the when confined in Prison had the same facilities as other convicts for communication with his fellow prisoners. Who among men has a greater opportunity to do good than this man to do mischief?

At the same time there were two other men in Prison, named Withington and Flanders, similar to Ross, who together with him were capable of communicating in this seminary of vice, to its three hundred inmates, more curious designs of mischief, from all parts of the world, than could probably be obtained in any other place in the state. The great superiority of these men consisted in their knowledge of the arts of counterfeiters, and before they left the Prison, and since they have been at large in society, they have probably contributed as much as any other individuals in this country, to swell the number of convicts for this crime to the surprising proportion of one eighth & one tenth part of the whole.

*The credit of mixing these discoveries was given at the ime to the Hon. William C. Januara, one of the Directors.

ANECDOTE OF BISHOP JEWEL

Richard Hooker, author of Ecclesiastical Poli-ty, was a poor lad, indebted to the kindness of Bishap Jewel for his education and subsequent emigence in the church. It was in the last year Oxford to Devonshire, afort in one of his way from Oxford to Devonshire, afort in one of his vacations, called on his Patron, by whom he was cordially entertained, and then dismissed with good advice and a pastoral blessing. Jewel forgot however to supply him with money. He immediately sent a servant to call him back, and told him, "I sent for you Richard, to lend you a him, "I sent for you Richard, to lend you a horse, that hath carried me many a mile, and, I' thank God, with much ease." He then put in his hand a stout walking staff, with which he had travelled in Germany, and added, "Richard, I do not give thee my poney, I only lend him, so be sure you be honest and bring him back again as you return to Oxford; and I do now give thee ten groats to bear your charges to Exeter, and here are ten more for your mother; tell her that I send a Bishop's blessing along with it and that I beg the continuance of her prayers for me. And mind, if you bring back my poney, I will give you ten more to carry you on foot to college, and so, God bless you, good kichard.

ANECDOTE O CRANMER.

Among the early enemies of this great and good man, were Dr. Thornton, suffragan of Dover, and Dr. Barber, a civilian, who, though entertained in his family, entrusted with his secrets, and indebted to him for many favors. entered into a conspiracy against him. Their letters were discovered; Cranmer took them both into his study, telling them that he had been basely and falsely abused by some, in whom he had always reposed the greatest confidence, & desiring them to give him their advice, as to the conduct to be pursued toward them. 'Marry!' said to be pursued toward them. 'Marry!' said Barbour, 'such vilains and knaves deserve to be presently hanged, without further trial.'—
Hanging is too good for them,' said Thornton,
'and if there wan't in executioner, I would be
hangman myself!" O Lord, and most merciful God! exclaimed Crimmer, solemnly looking up to heaven, 'whom may a man trust in these days? How truly is it said 'Cursed be he that trusteth in man and maketh fish his arm.' Then, taking out the letters from he pocket, he asked, 'Know you these letters, ny masters?'—They fell on their knees—and lumbly sued for forgiveness. Well, replied the Archbishop, with nungled tenderness and dignity—'God make you both good men—I never deserved this at your hands but ask forgivenes of God, against whom you have highly offended.'

DIOGENES.

This philosopheren seeing a youth shooting very unskilfully with a bow, went, & placed himself close by the targe. To those who asked why he did this, he replied, "I am afraid, if I sit any where else, that man will shoot me."

DEAN SWIFT.

It was an affecting incident in the life of Swift, that in a pleasurable excursion with some friends into the country hefell hehind; and after waiting in vain for his joining them, one of them turned back to seek for him, and found him standing, gazing intently on a beautiful tree whose top had been scathed by lightning. To the friend who finger to his forehead, " Like that tree, God will smite me here." The presentiment was un-happily realized in his mental imbecility, and he whose intellect was so quick and powerful, be-

A NAME ABOVE EVERY NAME.

When the pious Bishop Beveridge was on his death-bed, he did not know any of his friends or connections. A minister, with whom he had been well acquainted, visited him; and when conduc-ted into his room he said, "Bishop Beveridge, do you know me?" "Who are you?" said the Bishop. Being told who the minister was, he said that he did not know him. Another friend came who had been equally well known, and ac-costed him in a similar manner—"Do you know me, Bishop Beveridge?" "Who are you?" said Being told it was one of his intimate friends, he. Being told it was one of institutions, he said, he did not know him. His wife then came to his bed-side, and asked him if he knew her. "Who are you?" said he. Being told she was his wife, he said he did not know her. "Well," was his wife, he said he did not know her Lord Jesus Christ?" "JESUS CHRIST," said he, reviving, as if the name had upon him the influ-ence of a charm, "O! yes, I have known Him these forty years. Precious Saviour! He is MY ONLY HOPE!"

An aged minister, on horseback with several other min-An aged minister, on horsesses with several other interes, said, Brethren, we must be nearer together, or farther apart, for we spatter each other. This is precisely the fact with some professors of Christianity, and even with some professed ministers of the gospel.

No enemy to Ministers.

The Rev. Brown Exerson of Salem, Mass. gratefully acknowledges, as another expression of the affection and liberality of his people, the receipt of Thirty Dollars, from the Ladies of his society, to constitute him a member for life of the American Sauday School Union.

Salem, Aug. 3, 1827.

The Treasurer of the American Society for the Pro-motion of Temperance, acknowledges the Receipt of the following collections; viz.

From Rev. Doris Clark, lat Parish, Blandford, Ms. 10 68 From Mr. Hart, contributed by a few friends to the Society in Heath,

Society in Heath,
From Rev. Jonna Colburn, of Leverett,
From E. Sutton, collection in Danvers, S. Parish,
From Robert F. Barnard, contributed by a nuumber
of the inhabitants of Sheffield, Ms.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph. REFORMATION. MESSES. EDITORS, -Your correspondent is the astor of an ancient congregation in the state of

New-Jersey, and has deeply deplored the progress which the sin of intemperance has made and is still making through his congregation, and throughout our land. At the late Synodical Fast in this section of the church, among other public causes imperiously calling for form public causes imperiously calling for fasting and humiliation before God, he endeavored to turn the attention of his people to interthe attention of his people to intemperance as a most prominent cause. But, feelig f too much moment to be passed over in a single sermon, he gave his people a pledge that it should be discussed fully, at a future time. To redeem that public pledge, and to make the deepest and most permanent impression, he thought, and read, and prayed, and was on the eve of giv-ing them the results of his meditations, his reading, and his prayers, when the little volume from the pen of Dr. Beecher was announced. He longed to see it, hoping to be aided in the prose-cution of his plan. He was so. It presented the subject in such an impressive and living light, as he had never even conceived of before. he had finished the perusal, he was so fully per-suaded, that should he attempt to present the same thoughts in his own language, there would be a sensible diminution of that effect he most ardently desired and prayed might be produced, and so fully anxious to comply with the author's wish, page 197, that he resolved to hazard the experiment of reading the volume from the pulpit. He did so; and he is now most cheerfully willing to thank the author a thousand times, and his divine. Master ten thousand times, and his divine. Master ten thousand times to and his divine Master ten thousand times ten thousand, for the effect; even though he should sink in the estimation of some of his people. Af-ter the congregation had heard both the con-tents of the book and their Pastor's reasons for tents of the book and their Pastor's reasons for the step be had taken, the members of the church were requested to tarry. Two propositions were presented for ther consideration: 1st. "Are we, as a church of the Lord Jesus Christ, willing to obligate ourselves to banish from our families, the use of distilled liquors, except as an article of medicine?" After some discussion, a motion was made to postpone the decision of said propo sition, which was lost by a small majority. But, or

member would make it a matter of special prayer. 2nd. "Will the members of this church pledge themselves to procure a copy of the above vol-ume, in reference to the author's recommendation?" The vote passed, with scareely a dis-senting voice, and 36 heads of families subscribed for the book on the spot.

consideration of the respectable minority for

postponement, and from a desire to act in con-

cert in a step of such interest, the subject was

waived for the present, with a request that each

Your correspondent would add, that in visiting among his people the following week he has the pleasure to find some families (who possess large farms,) already acting upon the spirit of the first proposition, though our harvest is not yet over. Will not those happy churches in New England, which have taken the lead in this glorious reformation, unite with us in praying, that these few families may be only the first-fruits, and the sure pledges of a glorious reformation throughout our oughout our Christendom out the world. Yours respectfully.

PREVENTION.

Our correspondent "J. W.," who gave us his name for a list of such as agree to entire abstinence from ardent spirits, is more and more convinced, that using them for medicine is a fruitful occasion of forming intemperate habits. Numbers have first acquired a taste, when recovering from sickness, and have in consequence died drunkards. While physicians prescribe them, and sober people use them, in sickness, the drunkard will say, " They allow me spirit when I am sick: I am not well now and must take a little." Let every Christian in the land take Abstinence for his motto, & all but the confirmed sot would be ashamed to be seen inquiring for rum. Thus the charge of inconsistency might be avoided, and the friends of reformation be able to hold up a convincing light.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A Query .- As Sunday Schools are primarily to mpart religious instruction, would not the exercise of opening the school, be more useful and in-teresting by reading eight or ten verses of scrip-ture, and giving to each verse a simple and practical explanation so that every child might nderstand it, than reading fifteen or twenty without any comment?--[Com.

New-Hampshire Bible Society, for Amherst and its vicinity, will in future be kept by Mr. Aaron Lawrence, at the Store of Stewart and Lawrence, to whom the members of the State Society please pay in their yearly subscription to be forwarded to the Treasurer at Concord in season. Bibles for the members, and for the supply of the of the destitute, may now be had, on application as above. - Farm. Cabinet.

The Tract Depository for Hillsborough County is kept at the office of Nathaniel Shattuck, Esq in Amherst. There is now in the Depository a supply of Tracts for the fulfilment of all orders from Auxiliary and other Societies, and individ-

The Education Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, held its second anniversary on the 28th of May, Bishop White, patron of the Society, in the chair. The annual report shows that \$329 87 have been received during the past year, total since the organiza-tion, two years ago, \$1416 S7. Two life sub-scribers, at \$30, and one new auxiliary, have been added to the Society. There are now four auxiliaries. The whole amount of disbursements has been \$275. There are now three beneficia-

Wesleyan Seminary.—In consequence of the resignation of Dr. Drake as principle of the Wesleyan Seminary, occasioned by his acceptance of the professorship of mathematics &e, in the Ohio University, we learn that the trustees have appointed the Rev. Wm. Mann, of Philadelphia, principal of the institution.

The New York Daily Advertiser, in mentioning the The New York Daily Advertiser, in mentioning the importation of a copy of the Complutensian Polygiot for the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York, remarks, that "this copy is unique, probably the only one that has ever appeared in the U. States." This supposition is erroneous. There is a copy of the Complutensian Polyglot in the Library of Harvard College in very good preservation. There is also in the Harvard College Library, a copy of the Antwerp Polyglot, which is as rare as the Complutensian, one of the Paris Polyglot, is ten volumes imperial folio, more aplendid than either of the others, and of the London, which is more valuable than all the rest, there are three copies, one of which, spleadidly bound, was once the property of the celebrated Earl of Clarendon, to whom it was presented by the author Walton.

The Correspondence of Fenelon, collected by the Abbe Caron, in France, Germany, and the Low Countries, has been recently published in 7 volumes.

A machine has been invented in England for splitting wood by steam, and binding it into bundles.

The Society of Christian morals, in Paris, has adjedged gold medal, the premium for the best seary on the stoke ment of capital punishment, to Mr. Charles Lutts. The were cleven candidates. He endeavours to thow that of punishment is arreligious, impolitic, and uncless at a punishment of crises.

Indian Relics.—In digging a cellar in Westfield had two human skeletons were discovered below the surface the ground, in a sitting posture. The bones general were in a decayed state, but the skulls were entire, and had been contained their whole number of teeth.

The Chevalier Don Francisco Tacon Las delivered a redential letter as Minister Regident from Spain, and son, received by the President in that character.

HAVERHULL ACADEMY.

THE Fall term of the Academy in Haverhill, M commence on the 15th of Aug. next. Preceptor, Mr Carlton, Preceptors, Miss A. Hall, assisted by a master. Tuition \$4 a term. The French languages and the formal analysis of the formal analysis of the formal analysis. master. Tuition \$4 a term. The French langue to taught in the female apartment for an additions of \$2. Genteel board is from \$1.50 to 1.75 per w.

This Academy offers equal advantages with oil lar institutions, and particular attention is paid to ners and morals of the Pupils. By order of the

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Haverhill, July 24th, 1827.

PINKERTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have taken measure for placing the students, at all times, under the more into diate care and observation of their instructer. The observed in the state of the

to afford every possible security for the moral habits of pupils, and more effectually to provide for the proper eployment of their time.

Accommodations for boarding twenty pupils in his fi ily, will be furnished by Mr. Hildreth, the Preceptor. To who board with him, will be subjected to particular regions. They will not be silowed to pass certain limits we out special permission. Beside the regular hours all to study in the Academy, they will be required to devoit the presence of the Preceptor, three hours more to a in the course of the morning and evening of each prour hours each day will be allotted to exercise arden ment; and the students during these hours, will be a

rour hours each day will be allotted to exercise and mass ment; and the students during these hours, will be ounder the care of the Preceptor, than during those of stay Mr. Hidreth will be assisted by a young gentlems. liberal education. Familiar Lectures on Chemiers in Natural Philosophy, accompanied by a variety of the ments, illustrative of the principles of those solvates, when the private is the given by the Preceptor.

The Trustees can, with confidence, assure parent, the trustees can, while their some are placed under the exercise.

while their sons are placed under the care of Mr. Illier they will be accluded from every scene of vice and dinje tion; and that the utmost endeavours will be used to

tion; and shat the utmost enteractors will be used to protect their intellectual and moral improvement.

The fall term will commence on Monday immediate ucceeding the fast Wednesday in August. As it is unacted to make rapid, in well ant, that the students, in order to make rapid, in well. correct progress in their studies, should be proper it is very desirable, that those, who may herea

HENRY'S COMMENTARY-Cheep Edition 1N 6 large, super-royal octavo volumes—contema about one third more than Scott's Family Bible In American edition. A volume will be published in Octobe price in boards \$3,50, in strong sheep \$4 per vol. payal price in boards §3,50, in strong sheep §4 per vol. payding delivery.

Persons who intend to patronize and encourage this a

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